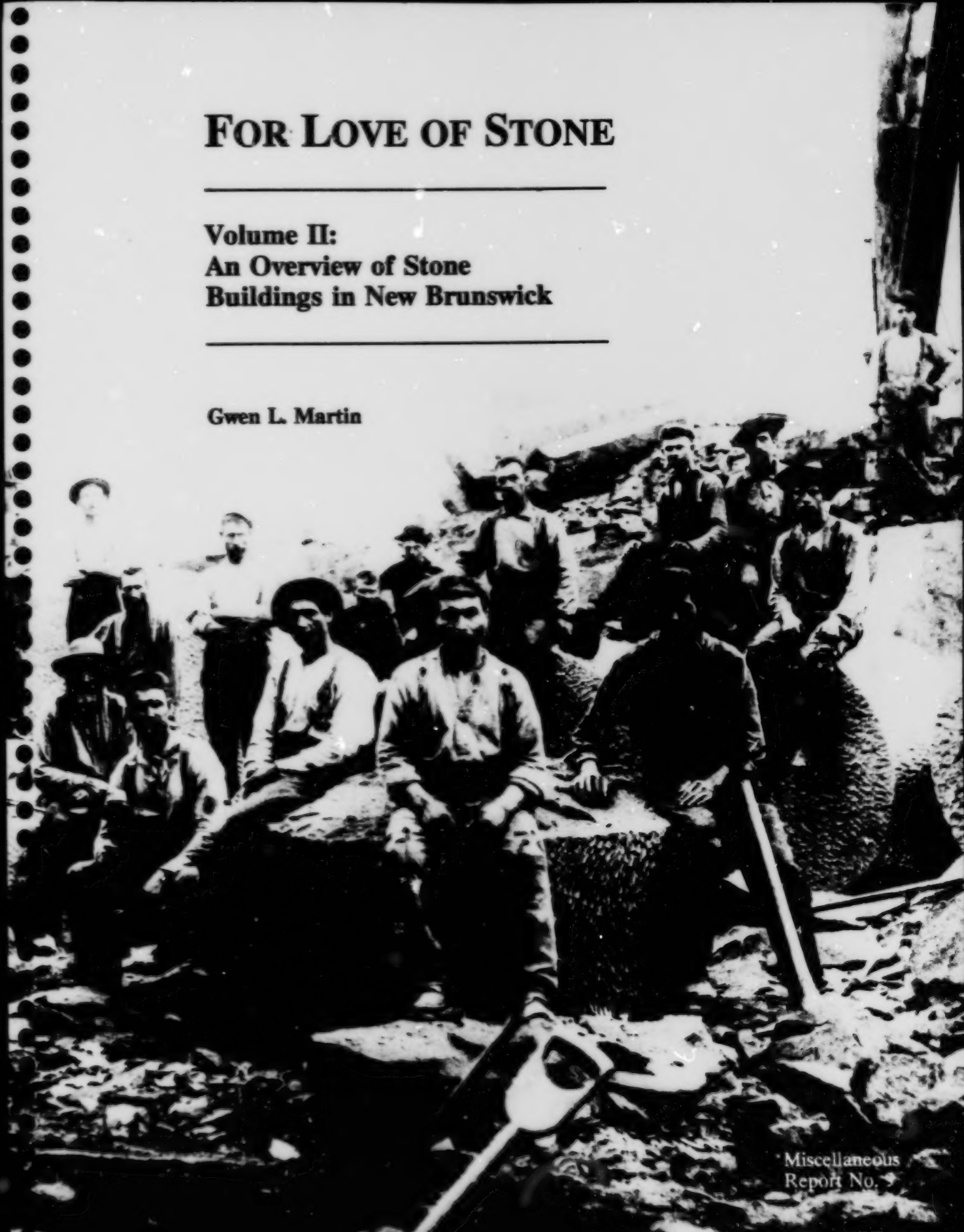


FOR LOVE OF STONE

Volume II: An Overview of Stone Buildings in New Brunswick

Gwen L. Martin



Miscellaneous
Report No. 5

This report should be referenced in the following manner:

MARTIN, G.L. 1990. *For Love of Stone.* Volume II: An Overview of Stone Buildings in New Brunswick. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Mineral Resources Division, Miscellaneous Report No. 9, 249 p.

Cover Photograph

Workers at the Read grindstone quarry in Stonehaven, Baie des Chaleurs (c. 1890s) *PANB Photograph P4/5/69, provided by Fidèle Thériault*

FOR LOVE OF STONE

Volume II: An Overview of Stone Buildings in New Brunswick

Gwen L. Martin

Copies available by contacting:

Mineral Resources Division
Department of Natural Resources
and Energy
P.O.Box 6000, Fredericton
New Brunswick E3B 5H1

November, 1990

Report No.: Miscellaneous
Report No. 9

Author: Gwen L. Martin

This report has been prepared by:

**Mineral Resources Division
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Province of New Brunswick**

**Hon. Morris Green, Minister of Natural Resources
and Energy**

Hon. Edmond Blanchard, Minister of State for Mines

1990

Mineral Resources Division

Miscellaneous Report No. 9

New Brunswick Department of
Natural Resources and Energy

1990



This project was funded by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy under the Canada-New Brunswick Mineral Development Agreement, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement



Frontispiece

Harkins Academy, Newcastle. Photograph taken before the new wings were added in 1908. *PANB Photograph P6-83*

Abstract

New Brunswick first gained international fame for its building and monumental stone about 130 years ago. Many structures made of New Brunswick stone still stand in cities and towns across North America, more than one hundred of them in our own Province. Yet the stone industry itself has dwindled mightily, its vibrant and romantic past as littleknown as its respectable if modest present.

Although the stone industry did not become well established until the 1850s, stone architecture began in the province about 150 years earlier with the first Acadians. Loyalists emigrating to New Brunswick in the 1780s also erected a few stone buildings. It was not until the arrival of European Colonialists in the 1820s to 40s did stone buildings become more than an oddity on the New Brunswick landscape. British settlers in particular, tended to erect brick or stone houses in keeping with traditional construction practices of the old country.

By the 1850s, stoneworking traditions had changed as timber far surpassed the use of stone as a basic construction material. Eventually, the use of stone shifted from primarily private residences to public buildings including churches, post offices, court houses, gaols and the like.

Stone construction in New Brunswick (and elsewhere) diminished drastically from 1920 on, a consequence of cheaper and more convenient concrete products and a general decreased demand for 'permanent' structures.

For every stone building standing in New Brunswick today, several more have deteriorated or been demolished over the last two centuries. This overview of New Brunswick stone architecture is based on an analysis of those buildings that remain. Presumably they provide an accurate picture of their vanished counterparts.



Résumé

L'industrie de la pierre au Nouveau-Brunswick a atteint son point culminant il y a environ 130 ans, alors que la province était reconnue mondialement pour la qualité de sa pierre de taille à monuments. Un grand nombre de bâtiments en pierre néo-brunswickoise sont toujours en place dans les villes et les villages de l'Amérique du Nord, et une centaine d'entre eux se trouvent ici-même au Nouveau Brunswick. Aujourd'hui, l'industrie de la pierre n'est plus que l'ombre d'elle-même, et son passé, à la fois glorieux et romantique, est aussi peu connu que son respectable, bien que modeste présent.

Malgré le fait que l'industrie de la pierre au Nouveau-Brunswick ne se soit véritablement établie qu'aux alentours des années 1850, les premières constructions en pierre ont été érigées un siècle et demi plus tôt, à l'arrivée des premiers colons acadiens. Les loyalistes venus s'établir dans la province autour des années 1770 ont également construit un certain nombre d'édifices en pierre. Cependant, ce n'est qu'avec l'arrivée en masse des colons européens, entre 1820 et 1840, que les structures de pierre sont devenues autre chose que de simples curiosités dans le paysage néo-brunswickois. Les colons anglais, en particulier, ont eu tendance à ériger des constructions de pierre ou de brique, perpétuant ainsi les habitudes de vie de leur pays d'origine.

Dès les années 1850, les pratiques de construction traditionnelles se sont modifiées peu à peu, et le bois a bientôt largement supplanté la pierre comme principal matériau de construction. A la longue, l'utilisation de la pierre s'est faite plus rare pour la construction de résidences privées et cette dernière en est venue à n'être utilisée que pour les édifices publics - églises, bureaux de poste, palais de justice, prisons, etc.

L'utilisation de la pierre au Nouveau-Brunswick, et partout ailleurs, a presque cessé à partir des années 1920, avec l'arrivée de matériaux comme le béton, à la fois plus pratique et moins coûteux, et avec la baisse générale de la demande pour des structures "permanentes".

Pour chaque édifice de pierre que l'on trouve aujourd'hui au Nouveau-Brunswick, un grand nombre d'autres ont été gravement endommagés ou détruits au cours des deux derniers siècles. Cet aperçu de l'architecture en pierre au Nouveau-Brunswick est basé sur l'examen des structures toujours en place. Nous devons présumer qu'elles traçent un portrait fidèle de celles qui sont disparues à tout jamais.

Contents

Abstract	i
Résumé	iii
Contents	v
Acknowledgements	x
An Overview of Stone Buildings in New Brunswick	1
Figures	
1 Building Stone Resources of New Brunswick	7
2 Quarries of Albert, Westmorland and Kent [south] Counties	8
3 Quarries of Southwest New Brunswick	10
4 Quarries of Kent [north], Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche Counties	12
5 Granite Quarries of Charlotte County	14
6 Selected Stone Buildings in New Brunswick	16
7 Selected Stone Buildings and Structures in Southwest New Brunswick	18
8 Selected Stone Buildings and Structures in Eastern New Brunswick	20
9 Typical Stone Finishes	22
10 Stone Shape and Coursing Styles	24
 PUBLIC BUILDINGS *	 25
Court Houses	
1 Saint John County Court House	Saint John 36
2 Gloucester County Court House	Bathurst 38
3 Northumberland County Court House	Newcastle 39
4 Victoria County Record Office	Andover 40
 Gaols	
5 Albert County Gaol	Hopewell Cape 41
6 Dorchester Penitentiary	Dorchester 42
7 Fredericton Provincial Gaol	Fredericton 44

* Numbers refer to entry numbers in text.

8	Old Kings County Gaol	Hampton	45
9	Old Charlotte County Gaol	St. Andrews	46
Schools			
10	Old Sacred Heart Academy	Bathurst	47
11	Coronation Park School	Bathurst	48
12	Belledune Elementary and Junior High School	Belledune	49
13	Harkins Academy	Newcastle	50
14	Moncton High School	Moncton	51
Miscellaneous Public Buildings			
15	Old Government House	Fredericton	53
16	Legislative Building	Fredericton	55
17	Departmental Building	Fredericton	57
18	New Brunswick Museum	Saint John	58
19	Old City Hall	Saint John	59
20	City Hall	Bathurst	60
21	Old Number 2 Fire Hall	Saint John	61
22	Old Power House and Water Reservoir	Newcastle	62
Post Offices			
23	Old Post Office	Bathurst	63
24	Old Post Office	Chatham	64
25	Old Post Office	Saint John	65
26	Postal Station A	Saint John	66
27	Postal Station A	Fredericton	67
28	Government of Canada Building	St. George	68
29	Post Office	Cap-Pelé	69
Railway Stations			
30	Old Canadian Pacific Railway Station	McAdam	70
31	Old Canadian National Railway Station	Sackville	72
32	Old Canadian National Railway Station	Shediac	73
Military Buildings			
33	Martello Tower	Saint John	74
34	Soldiers Barracks	Fredericton	76
35	Officers Quarters	Fredericton	78
Universities and Related Buildings			
36	Old Arts Building	Fredericton	79
37	Owens Art Gallery	Sackville	81

38	Monument LeFebvre	St-Joseph	83
Hospitals			
39	Seaman's or Marine Hospital	Douglastown	84
40	Miramichi Hospital	Newcastle	86
CHURCHES AND RECTORIES			87
Southwest New Brunswick			
<i>Saint John</i>			
41	St. John's Church	Saint John	96
42	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception	Saint John	98
43	Trinity Church	Saint John	100
44	Old Centenary Methodist Church	Saint John	102
45	St. Andrew's Church	Saint John	104
<i>Fredericton</i>			
46	Christ Church Cathedral	Fredericton	105
47	Christ Church Parish Church	Fredericton	107
48	Brunswick Street United Baptist Church	Fredericton	108
49	St. Paul's United Church	Fredericton	109
50	St. John Evangelist Anglican Church	Nashwaaksis	110
<i>Other</i>			
51	St. Paul's Church	Grand Harbour	111
52	St. John the Baptist Chapel of Ease	Chamcook	113
53	St. James' Church	Lower Jemseg	114
54	Old Presbyterian Rectory	St. George	116
Southeast New Brunswick			
<i>Moncton</i>			
55	St. Bernard's Church	Moncton	117
56	St. Bernard's Rectory	Moncton	119
57	Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral	Moncton	120
58	St. George's Anglican Church	Moncton	122
59	First United Baptist Church	Moncton	123
<i>Other</i>			
60	St-Thomas Church	St-Joseph	124
61	St-Thomas Rectory	St-Joseph	126
62	St-Anselme Church	Dieppe	127
63	St-Antoine l'Ermite Church	St-Antoine-de-Kent	129
64	St-Jean-Baptiste Church	Buctouche	130

Central New Brunswick

- 65 St. Patrick's Church
- 66 St. Michael's Cathedral
- 67 Bishop's Palace
- 68 Trappist Monastery

- Nelson-Miramichi 131
- Chatham 132
- Chatham 134
- Rogersville 135

Northeast New Brunswick

- 69 Sacred Heart Church
- 70 St-Polycarpe Church
- 71 St-Polycarpe Rectory
- 72 St-Pierre aux Liens Church
- 73 Old Notre-Dame Convent
- 74 St-Paul Church
- 75 St-Jude-St-Simon Church
- 76 St-Michel Church
- 77 St-Augustine Church
- 78 St-Isidore Church

- Bathurst 136
- Petit-Rocher 137
- Petit-Rocher 138
- Caraquet 139
- Caraquet 141
- Bas-Caraquet 142
- Grande-Anse 143
- Inkerman 144
- Paquetville 146
- St-Isidore 148

Northwest New Brunswick

- 79 Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church
- 80 Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs Church

- Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska 150
- Edmundston 151

PRIVATE BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES

153

[arranged in order of age]

- 81 Thomas Gill House
- 82 Bell Inn
- 83 Keillor House
- 84 Chandler House
- 85 Cranewood House
- 86 DeWolfe House
- 87 John T. Williston House
- 88 MacDonald Farm
- 89 Luther Williston House
- 90 McTavish Farm
- 91 Tweedie House
- 92 The Grove
- 93 Caverhill Hall
- 94 Hillsley
- 95 Coven Hoven
- 96 Butler House
- 97 LeBreton Residence
- 98 Boudreau Residence

- Lower St. Mary's 160
- Dorchester 162
- Dorchester 164
- Dorchester 165
- Sackville 166
- Douglastown 168
- Chatham 169
- Bartibog 171
- Bay du Vin 172
- South Esk 173
- Kouchibouguac 175
- Rothsay 176
- Saint John 178
- Saint John 180
- Minister Island 181
- Paquetville 183
- Caraquet 184
- Shediac 185

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS		187
99 Old Bank of British North America	St. Stephen	192
100 Palatine Building	Saint John	194
101 Old Bank of New Brunswick	Saint John	196
102 Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Moncton	197
103 Domville Building	Saint John	198
104 Higgins Block	Moncton	200

BRIDGES AND MONUMENTS		201
105 Dennis Stream #5 Bridge	Moore's Mills	205
106 Newcastle Creek #2 Bridge	Newcastle Bridge	206
107 New River #1 Bridge	New River Beach	207
108 William Davidson Monument	Derby	209
109 Thomson Monument	St. George	210
110 Young Memorial	Saint John	211
111 Marys Point Quarries Monument	Marys Point	212
112 Carved Heads, Legislative Building	Fredericton	213

Appendices		
Appendix I: Buildings Listed According to Location		214
Appendix II: National and Provincial Historic Sites		217

Endnotes		218
-----------------	--	-----

Glossary		236
-----------------	--	-----

References		241
-------------------	--	-----

Photographs

[Photographs of selected buildings and structures appear after title page of each section: e.g., Public Buildings, Churches and Private Buildings etc. Numbers on photographs refer to entry numbers in text.]

Acknowledgements

This publication is the combined effort of many people whose research, memories and advice have contributed greatly to the production. It is impossible to list here every person who provided information, although each individual is remembered with gratitude.

First, the author owes a large debt to Emélie Seheult who acted as co-researcher during the first half of the project. Her advice, enthusiasm and background knowledge were much appreciated. Jenny Hughes helped with research for several months, and compiled data on stone production figures. Bill Martin and Glen McGuire edited the completed manuscript, and made many valuable comments and suggestions.

Harold Wright of Saint John gave unlimited access to his files on that city's history; his generosity belies the truism of possessive researchers. Nicholas Hill supplied other data on Saint John heritage buildings. Brenda Orr of Moncton Museum was especially helpful, both in her encouragement and practical assistance; during her own investigations she unearthed and passed on data that made Chapters Two and Three more accurate than they would have been otherwise. As well, Brenda Orr and Peg Ward took the author on field trips to Grindstone Island, and across Albert and Westmorland counties - an experience that gave much-needed life to long months of archival research. So, too, did a trip to Minister Island with stonemason John Gibson of St. Andrews, and one to the Madran quarry with Edmund Vienneau.

Several Canada Parks Service employees saved the author days of digging: Barbara Schmeisser of Halifax contributed her unpublished papers on Fort Beauséjour; Steve Dale of Ottawa compiled the CIHB computer listing of New Brunswick stone buildings; Susan Bugey of Ottawa passed along her unpublished articles on the Marys Point quarries; and Keith Blades of Ottawa assembled data on New Brunswick stone buildings held in the Architectural History Branch files. Barbara McFarlane with Public Works Canada in Saint John helped to expedite access to that department's records. Thanks to all those people.

Ronald Labelle of Centre d'études acadiennes very kindly shared tapes and transcripts of interviews he conducted in the early 1980s with stoneworkers around Memramcook, and enthused the author with his own personal interest in New Brunswick stonemasons. Fidèle Thériault with the N.B. Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, and Bernard LeBlanc of the Acadian Museum

shared their expertise on early Acadian history and architecture, and contributed much of the information described under The French Period in Chapter Two. Architect Robert Boyce generously allowed the author to examine and copy his own research files on New Brunswick architects and architecture. Another architect, Robert Power of Fredericton, identified buildings styles from imperfect slides; the information under 'Style' in Volume II is his contribution. Master mason Les Batten of CanStone Inc. in Halifax showed the author how to identify different stone finishes.

The entire staff of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, the Legislative Library in Fredericton and the New Brunswick Museum could not have been more helpful; only through conducting historic research oneself can one truly appreciate the demanding nature of their (often underfunded) work. The author received assistance, as well, from New Brunswick's active stone quarry/plant operators: Roy LeBlanc of Shediac, Merrill Nelson of Sussex, Fred Pellerin of Dieppe, Cedric McFarlane of St. Stephen and the Dupuis of Shediac. Messrs. LeBlanc and Nelson were particularly informative about the history of their respective operations, and Mr. Pellerin supplied data on some of his own investigations into Westmorland County quarries.

As for the scores of other contributors - the Prices of St. Stephen, the extended Connolly family and Jessie Ryan of Bathurst, the Tweedies of Kouchibouguac, the Legers of St-Antoine, the Dexters of Rothesay, the DeWolfes of Douglastown, the Goodfellows of South Esk, Cliff Thorne of St. George, Father Jean-Gilles Haché of St-Isidore, Father Donat Robichaud of St-Augustine, Father Legassick of Ketepec and so many others - the author is especially grateful to these priests and owners of private residences, all of whom allowed the inquisitive stranger to enter their domains and ask innumerable questions. Some (but by no means all) others who have helped are David Myles, Jane Lee, Alexander Pincombe, Ray Mabee, Frank Mersereau, Gordon Dickie, Mario Roussel, William Garcelon, Gérard Désjardins, Elinor Mawson, Charlotte McAdam, Robert Eaton, John McKay, Paul Thériault, Bob Guthrie, Peter Emery, B.J. Grant and Robert Harris.

Finally, the author is indebted to Tim Webb with the Department of Natural Resources and Energy. He initiated the project, and oversaw and supported its (lengthy) completion long after others would have given up. Without his flexibility, the scope of this publication would have been far smaller.

An Overview of Stone Buildings in New Brunswick

INTRODUCTION

New Brunswick first gained international fame for its building and monumental stone about 130 years ago. Initially, the stone left in wooden sailing ships that creaked their way south, their cargoes destined for building projects in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. By the 1870s, trains had entered the picture, hauling dusty flatbeds of New Brunswick stone through curious villages to the major centres of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

Many structures made of New Brunswick stone still stand in towns across eastern North America, more than one hundred of them in our own province. Yet the stone industry itself has dwindled mightily, its vibrant and romantic past as little-known as its respectable if modest present. *For Love of Stone*, a two-part publication, traces this rise and fall of the dimension stone industry using both historical and architectural data to chart its evolution.

Volume I gives a detailed account of the industry over time - its inception and prime, its decay and collapse, its potential future - and describes the people who helped to make New Brunswick stone famous. Volume II is an overview or catalogue of selected stone buildings and structures in the province, and is divided into five sections: public buildings, churches, private residences, commercial buildings, and bridges/monuments. The building catalogue is designed to supplement Volume I, and also to serve as an independent reference text for designers, heritage planners and others who need information on provincial stone architecture. It must be stressed that the project deals more with stone aspects of buildings than with their architectural features or significance. Anyone interested in further information can pursue pertinent documents cited in **References**.

STONE TYPES

Three types of rock have been worked commercially in New Brunswick, and are mentioned in the text. These are sandstone, granite and, to a much lesser extent, crystalline limestone or marble.

Sandstone

Sandstone is a naturally occurring rock in which sand grains (consisting mainly of the minerals quartz and feldspar) have been cemented together by materials such as silica, iron oxides, calcite or clay. The stronger the matrix, the more durable the sandstone. Sandstones can be red, purple, buff-yellow, green, blue or grey, depending upon the relative trace amounts of carbon and/or iron oxide

compounds. New Brunswick's various sandstone quarries have produced buff-yellow, brown, olive green and reddish brown stone (*Figure 1*).

Granite

Granite is an igneous rock composed of quartz, feldspar and varying amounts of other minerals including mica and hornblende. The mineral grains have no cementing material, but instead have been fused into a compact mass under conditions of extreme temperature and pressure. Granites are among the most durable of dimension stones. In the stone industry the term 'granite' encompasses true granite, as defined by geologists, plus a host of other crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. New Brunswick granites span a large colour range: black, grey, pale to dark pink, yellow and a deep red.

Marble

Any crystalline rock composed primarily of the minerals calcite, dolomite or serpentine, and capable of taking a high polish, is termed *marble*. As with sandstone, the different colours of marble result from minor inclusions of other minerals. New Brunswick 'marble' deposits are actually crystalline limestone, and have been worked for dimension stone in the vicinity of Saint John.

QUARRY LOCATIONS

New Brunswick possessed many small and about three dozen large dimension stone quarries. Figures 2 to 5 show locations for most of the quarries mentioned in this volume.

STONE SHAPE, COURSING AND FINISHING

Figures 9 and 10 explain the terminology used throughout Volume II to describe the shape, coursing and finishing style seen in stone buildings across the province.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The entries in this volume also contain information on the architectural derivation of most buildings, such as Second Empire, Romanesque Revival and so on. The **Glossary** gives simplified definitions for the different styles.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BUILDING STONE INDUSTRY: A SUMMARY

Stoneworking in New Brunswick originated thousands of years ago with its Native people, who made stone tools, weapons and ornaments. In the 1600s the earliest Acadians erected the province's first stone buildings, most of which were destroyed by British troops in the middle to late 1700s. When New Brunswick society finally became stable enough to encourage permanent settlement, stone churches, gaols, public buildings and houses sprung up in populated regions across the province - primarily in and around Saint John, Dorchester, Newcastle and Fredericton. Several of these structures are still in daily use.

The dimension stone industry began in earnest during the mid-1800s after signature of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the U.S. This nineteenth-century free trade agreement allowed Canadian stone to enter the

U.S. without duty, and lured Americans to invest in the provincial stone business. Between 1855 and 1900, New Brunswick dimension stone was shipped throughout eastern North America from Charlotte, Westmorland, Albert and Northumberland counties.

Sandstone and granite quarries constituted by far the greatest number of New Brunswick stoneworks. (The province also had a few non-commercial marble and slate quarries.) Sandstone production peaked between the 1840s and 1890s; it came mainly from Westmorland and Albert counties, near Newcastle and along Baie des Chaleurs, and yielded both dimension stone and grindstones. The most important granite quarries were near St. George, Hampstead and Bathurst. Although the granite industry began in 1839, its era of greatest development took place between the 1870s and 1920s, and involved more monumental than dimension stone production.

After about 1920, the development of artificial substitutes, high transportation costs, inflated American tariffs and lessened stone demand all combined to cripple, then kill the New Brunswick dimension stone industry. Two stone quarrying firms remain active in the province today. Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. operates its Shediac sandstone quarry and processing plant upon demand; and Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex excavates granite from Hampstead to use as monument and streetscaping material. Other firms produce local and foreign stone for restoration, monumental and streetscape purposes.

EVOLUTION OF STONE ARCHITECTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

For every stone building presently standing in New Brunswick, several more have deteriorated or been demolished over the last two centuries. This cursory account of trends in New Brunswick stone architecture is based on an analysis of those buildings that remain. Presumably, they provide a fairly accurate overview of their vanished counterparts whose remains have been recycled into stone walls or left to weather in deserted fields or garbage dumps.

Although the stone industry started c. 1850, stone architecture began in the province about 150 years earlier with the first Acadians, who (as mentioned above) built small homes and the occasional chapel. The Loyalists emigrated to New Brunswick in the 1780s, and also erected a few stone houses. Not until the Colonialists arrived from Britain in the 1820s to 40s did stone buildings become more than an oddity upon the New Brunswick landscape. Waves of British settlers arrived in those years, many of whom were skilled stonemasons. Because Britain lacked large timber stands, Britons usually erected brick or stone houses, a tradition which they continued after moving to the province. Several early 1800s stone homes still exist in Dorchester, Newcastle and elsewhere, functioning as residences or museums.

By the 1850s, habits had changed. Second generation New Brunswickers came to value the speed and ease of timber construction, and stonemasonry skills grew redundant, eventually vanishing from common knowledge. Stone architecture

shifted from being a 'folk practice' to being a luxury reserved for churches, post offices, court houses, gaols and the like. As stone use evolved away from private to public buildings, an array of monumental stone edifices appeared in major centres. Churches, too, were built increasingly of stone after 1870 - partly because parishioners felt more secure in the country, and partly because wooden churches had the unfortunate habit of burning down. Most private stone residences erected after the 1870s were commissioned by wealthy owners who had little if any knowledge of stonemasonry.

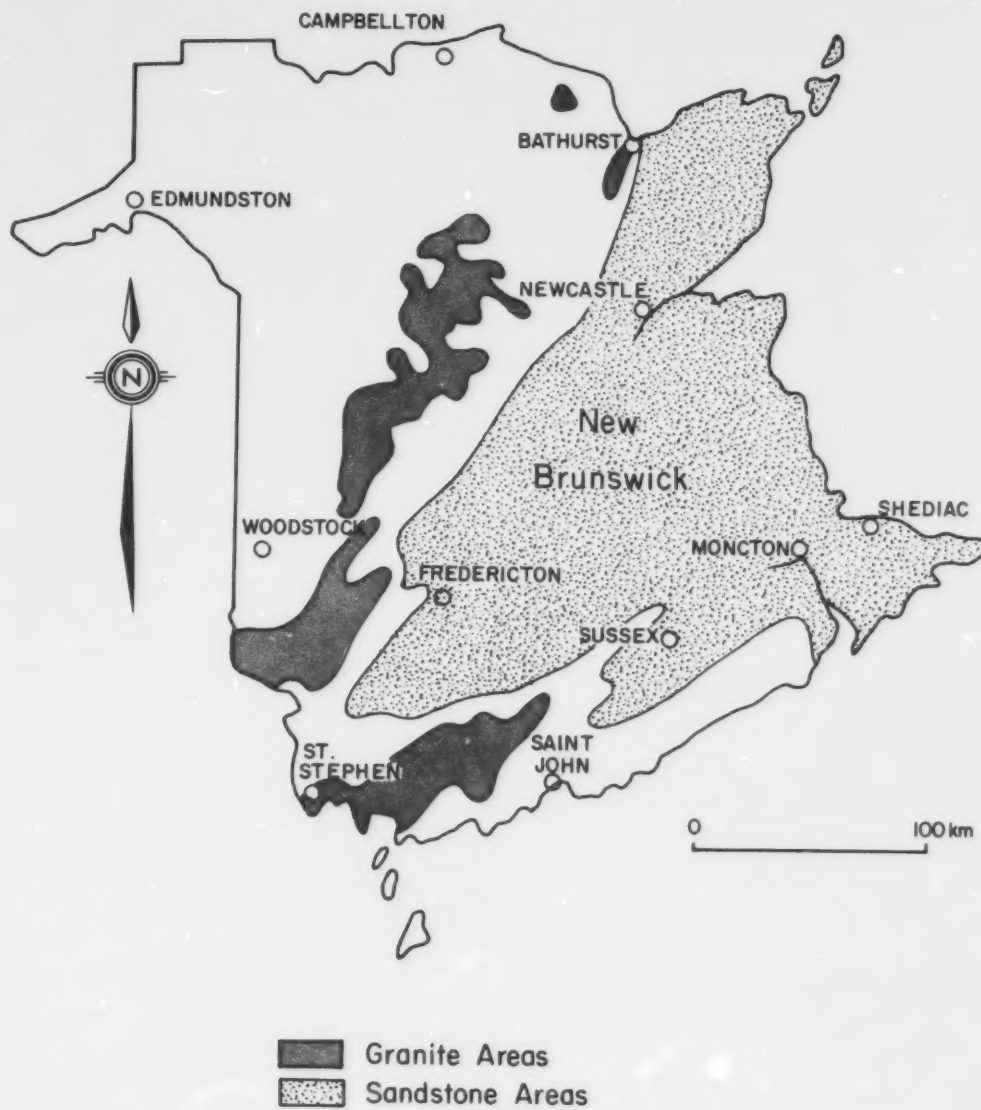
Stone construction in New Brunswick (and elsewhere) diminished drastically from 1920 on, due to the development of cheap concrete products, altered construction practices, increased stone costs, and decreased demand for 'permanent' structures. The federal government funded a few stone public structures before World War Two, and the Acadian community continued to produce stone churches up to the mid-twentieth century. Since then, masonry buildings in the province have experienced more demolition than construction or repair.

Fortunately, we seem to be entering an era of renewed stone appreciation, as the nostalgia currently affecting design trends in major North American cities slowly influences New Brunswick architects, heritage planners - and the government. If this trend continues, the province's remaining stone buildings may yet be restored, repaired or otherwise preserved for future generations.

FIGURES

Figure 1

Building Stone Resources of New Brunswick



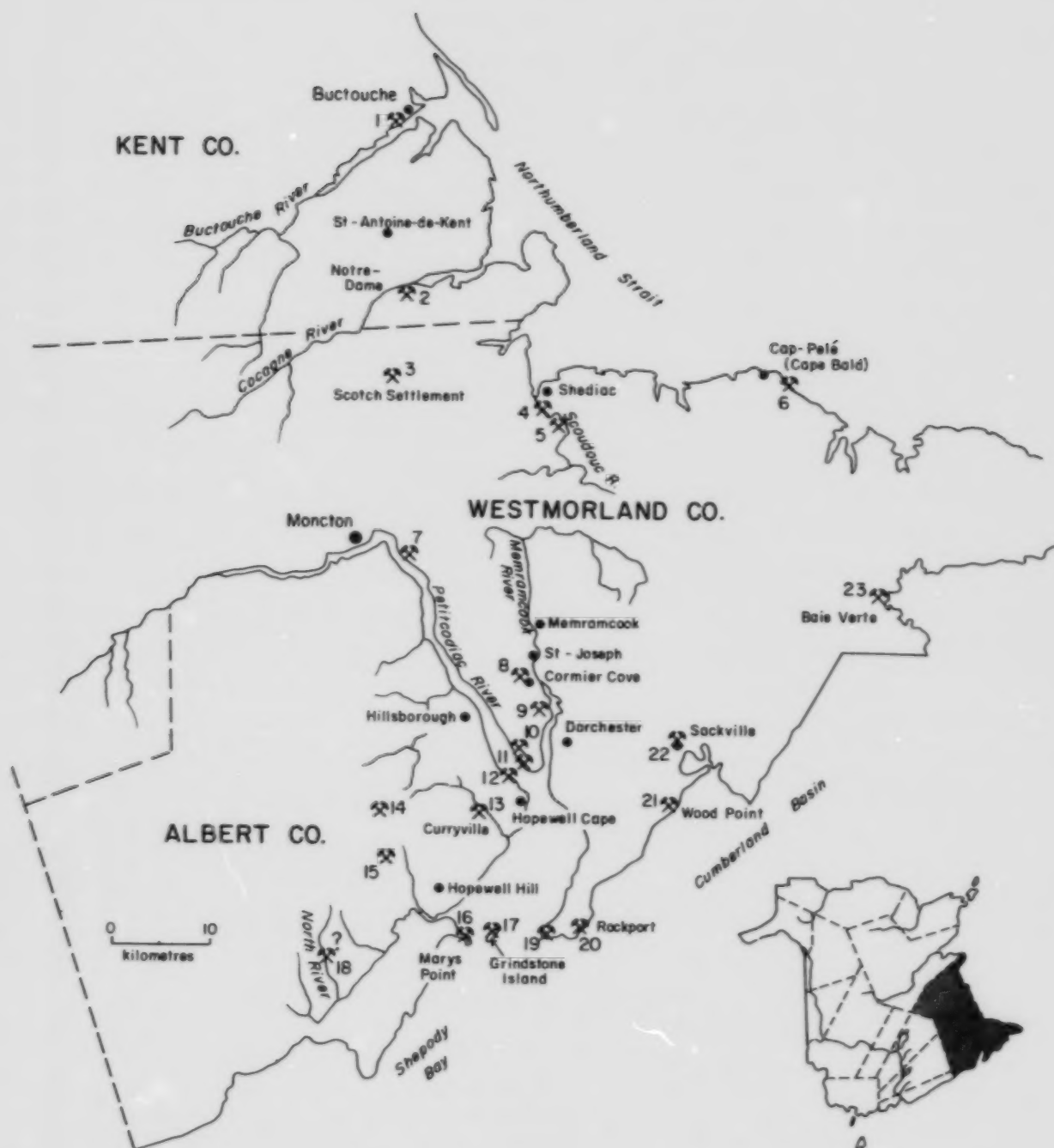


Figure 2

Quarries of Albert, Westmorland and Kent [south] Counties

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
<i>Sandstone</i>	
1 Buctouche quarry	1890-early 1910s
2 Bourque and Stevens quarries	1890-1911
3 McSweeney quarry	1890-1895
4 Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Co. Ltd.	early 1900s-1954
5 Shediak Grindstone Manufacturing & Mining Co.	1850-1861
6 Cap-Pelé (Cape Bald) quarry	late 1800s, 1911
7 St-Anselme quarries	1898-1900
8 Cormier Cove quarry	1860-1965
9 Caledonia quarry	1865-1885
10 Boudreau quarries	1854-1896
11 Beaumont quarry	1860-1872; 1890s-1920s
12 Hopewell Cape quarry	1830s-1880s
13 Curryville quarries	1874-1885
14 Memel quarry	1880-1894
16 Marys Point quarries	1840s-1881
17 Grindstone Island quarry	1800-1850s
18 North River quarry	1869
19 Cape Maringouin quarry	pre-1840s
20 Rockport quarry	1815-1862; 1870s-1912
21 Wood Point quarry	1870-1911
22 Pickard quarry	1883-1940s
23 Baie Verte quarry	late 1800s
<i>Slate</i>	
15 Caledonia Mountain quarry	1860s

* Approximate only

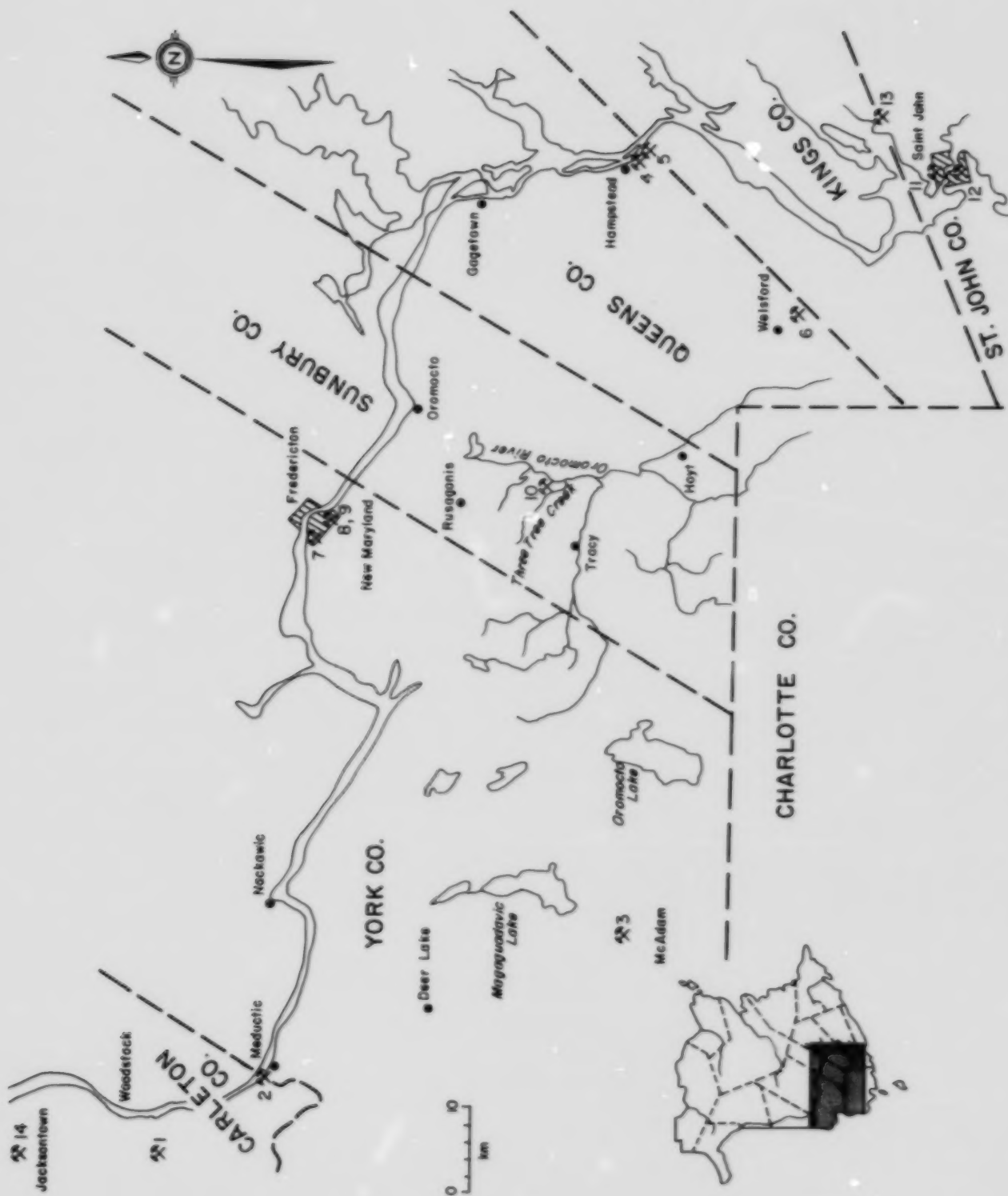


Figure 3

Quarries of Southwest New Brunswick

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
<i>Granite Quarries</i>	
1 Woodstock area boulder quarries	1860s-1870s
2 Meductic area boulder quarries	1860s
3 McAdam area boulder quarries	1880s-1910s
4 Spoon Island North quarries	1839-1940s
5 Spoon Island South quarries	1880s-1950s
6 Welsford quarry	1890s
<i>Sandstone Quarries</i>	
7 Rainsford quarry	1820s-1840s
8 Morrison Mills quarry	1880s-1890s
9 Salamanca quarry	1820s
10 Three Tree Creek quarry	1870s-1880s
11 Partelow quarry	1839-1840
<i>Crystalline Limestone Quarries</i>	
12 Suspension Bridge quarry	1870s
13 Lawlor Lake area quarries	1850s-1880s
<i>Slate Quarry</i>	
14 Jacksontown quarry	1860s

* Approximate only

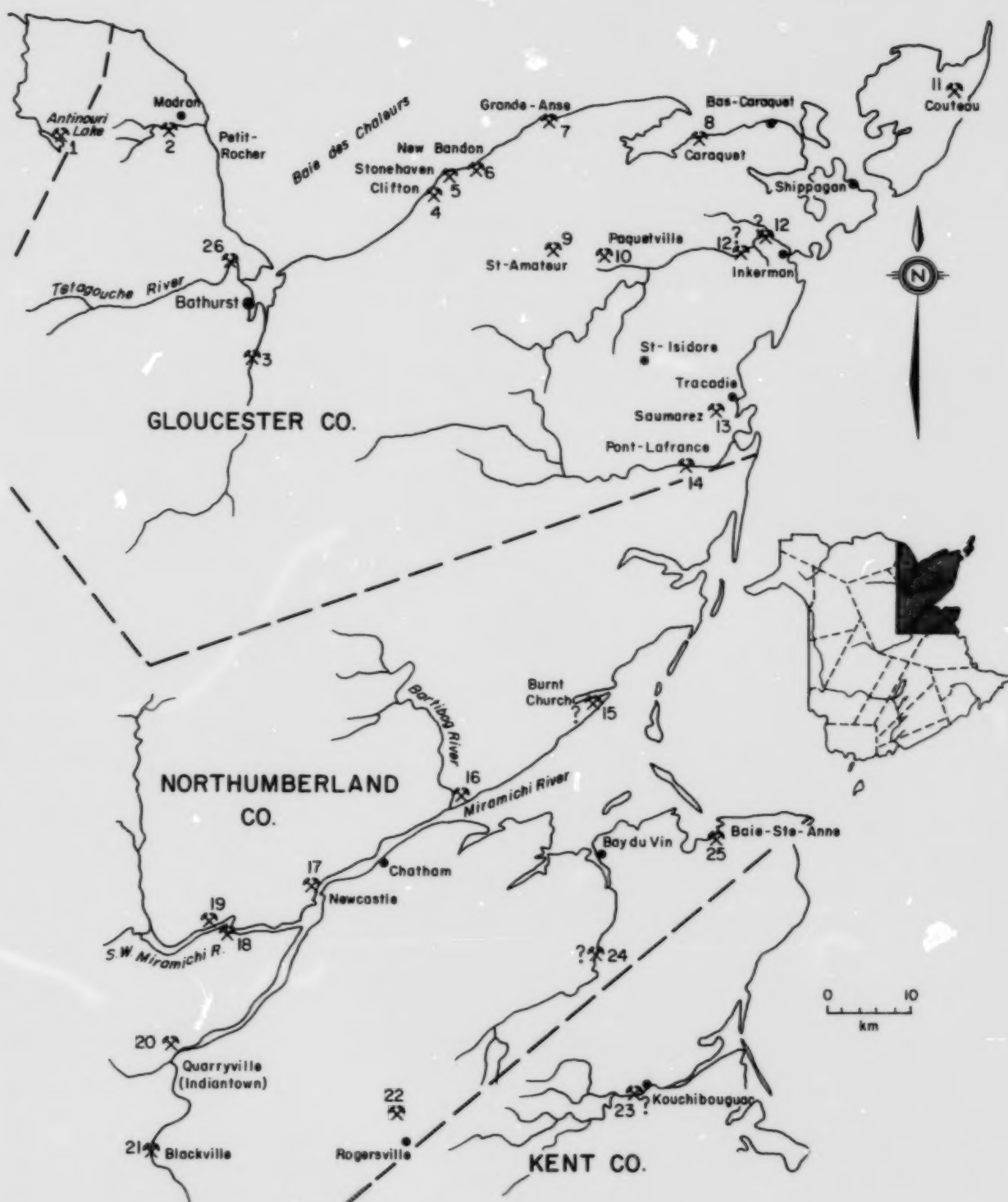


Figure 4

**Quarries of Kent [north], Gloucester,
Northumberland and Restigouche Counties**

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
<i>Granite Quarries</i>	
1 Antinouri Lake quarry	1950-1982
2 Madran quarry	1920s
3 Nepisiguit (Connolly) quarry	1860s-1950s
<i>Sandstone Quarries</i>	
4 Clifton quarries	1870s-1910s
5 Stonehaven quarries	mid-1800s-1920s
6 New Bandon quarries	early 1800s-1890s
7 Grande-Anse quarries	early 1800s-1890s
8 Caraquet quarries	early 1800s-1860s
9 St-Amateur quarry	1920s
10 Paquetville quarry	1920s
11 Couteau quarry	1880s-1890s
12 Pokemouche quarries	1910s
13 Saumarez quarry	1860s
14 Big Tracadie River quarry	1900s-1920s
15 Burnt Church quarry	late 1600s
16 Bartibog quarry	1870s-1880s
17 French Fort Cove quarry	1884-1904
18 Goodfellow/McGregor quarries	1860s-1880s
19 Hill Quarry	1907-1915
20 Indiantown/Quarryville quarries	Read: 1883-1892 and 1916-20s Hood: 1897-1933
21 Blackville quarry	1870s
22 Rogersville quarry	1927-1929; 1949-1953
23 Kouchibouguac quarry	1830s
24 Bay du Vin quarry	1820s
25 Baie-Ste-Anne quarry	1910s
<i>Slate Quarry</i>	
26 Tetagouche River quarry	1830s

* Approximate only

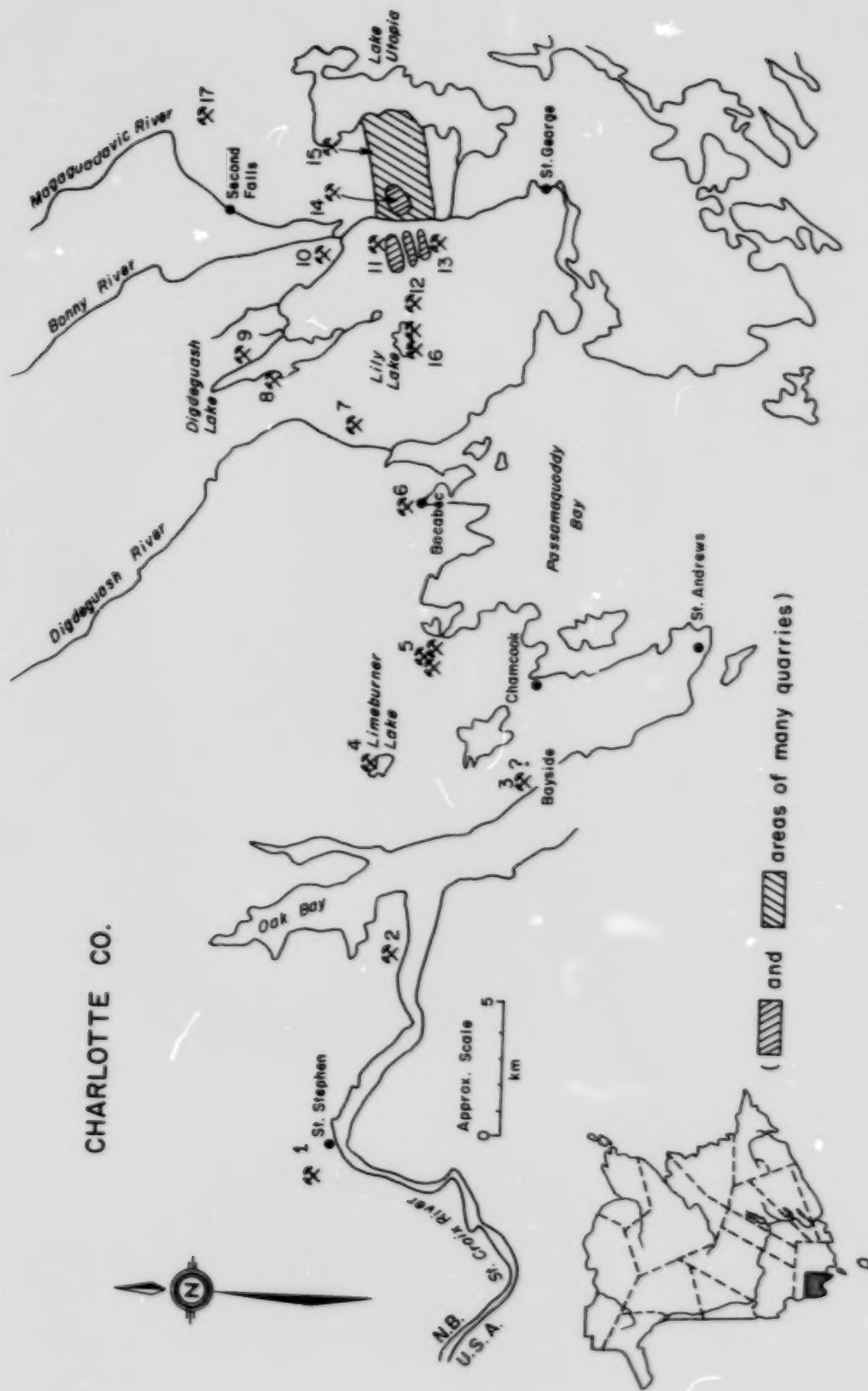


Figure 5

Granite Quarries of Charlotte County

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
<i>Black Granite Quarries</i>	
1 Little Ridge quarry	1909-1913
2 The Ledge (6)**	c. 1900-1950s
3 Bayside quarries	1917-1937
4 Kennedy quarry	late 1890s
5 Chamcook Mountain quarries (e.g., Stuart)	1890s
6 Bocabec quarries (e.g., Hanson)	1890s-early 1900s
8 Spinney quarry	1932-1950s
9 McGratten Digdeguash quarry	1916-1926
17 Second Falls quarries	early 1900s
<i>Red/Pink Granite Quarries</i>	
7 Roix Road quarry	late 1890s
10 Dawson Mountain quarry	late 1890s-1930s
11 New Brunswick Red Granite Co. quarries (9)	1870s-1911
12 Milne, Coutts & Co. quarries west (2)	1880s-1940s
13 Tayte, Meating & Co. quarries (3)	1880s-1920s
14 Epps, Dodds & Co. quarries (7)	1880s-1920s
15 Milne-Coutts & Co. quarries east (c. 20)	1872-1940s
16 Lily Lake quarries (2)	1880s-1890s

* Approximate only

** Numbers refer to estimated number of quarries in the areas shown.

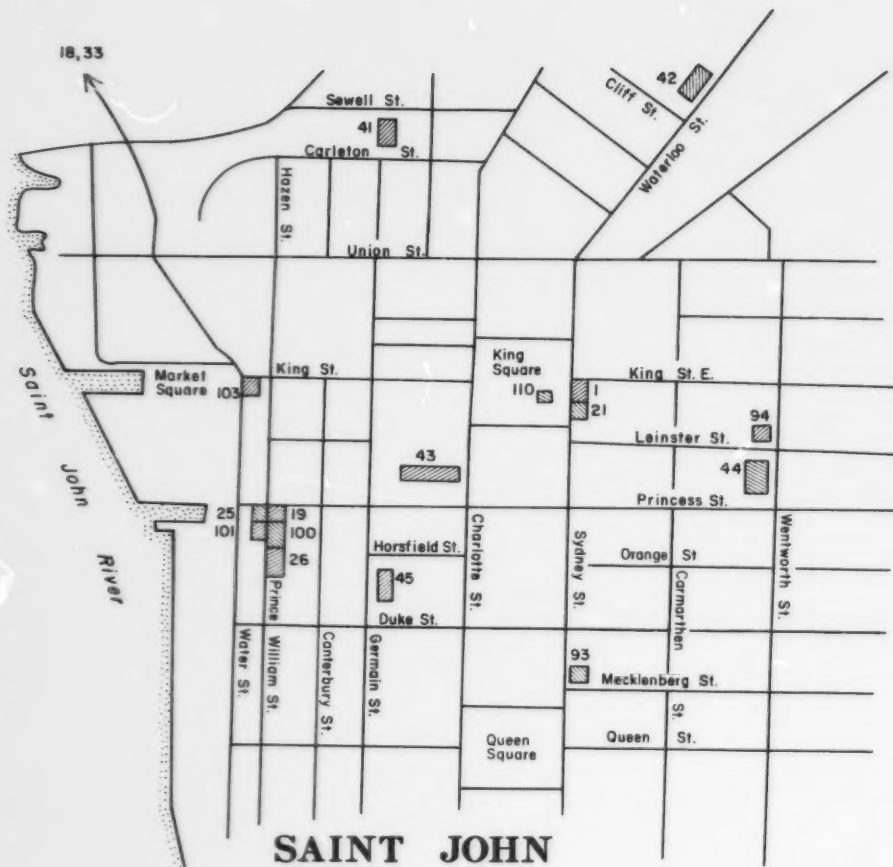


Figure 6

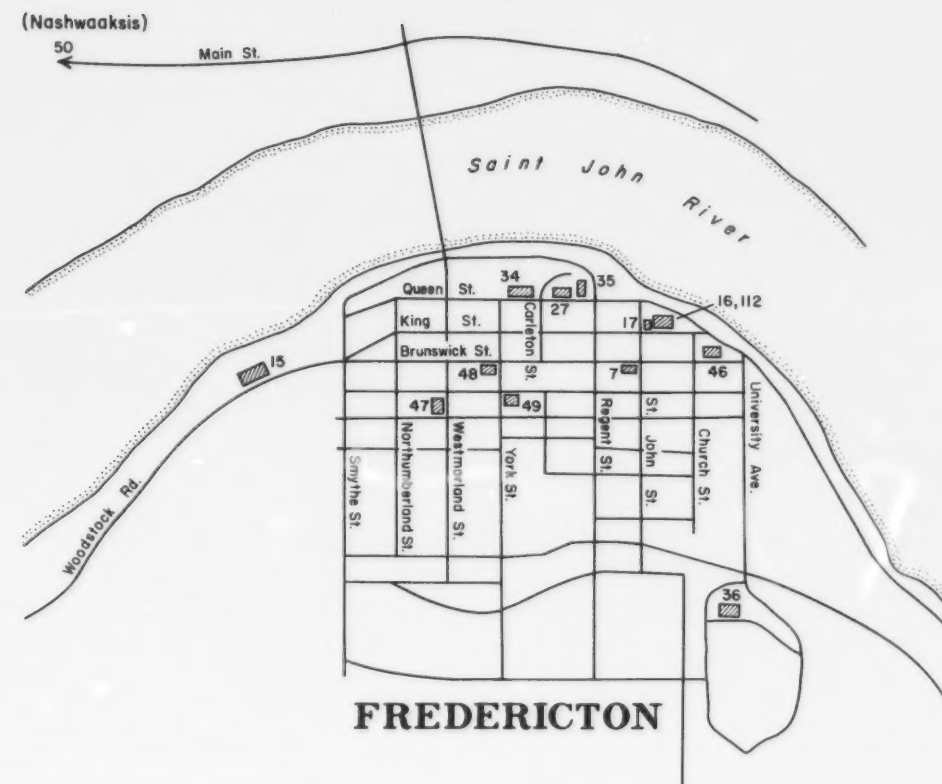
Selected Stone Buildings and Structures in New Brunswick *

- 4 Victoria County Record Office, Andover
- 8 Old Kings County Gaol, Hampton
- 12 Belledune Elementary and Junior High School, Belledune
- 29 Post Office, Cap-Pelé
- 30 Old CNR Station, McAdam
- 32 Old CNR Station, Shediac
- 39 Marine (Seaman's) Hospital, Douglastown
- 51 St. Paul's Church, Grand Harbour
- 53 St. James' Church, Lower Jemseg
- 63 St-Antoine l'Ermite Church, St-Antoine-de-Kent
- 64 St-Jean-Baptiste Church, Buctouche
- 65 St. Patrick's Church, Nelson-Miramichi
- 68 Trappist Monastery, Rogersville
- 70 St-Polycarpe Church, Petit-Rocher
- 71 St-Polycarpe Rectory, Petit-Rocher
- 72 St-Pierre aux Liens Church, Caraquet
- 73 Old Notre-Dame Convent, Caraquet
- 74 St-Paul Church, Bas-Caraquet
- 75 St-Jude-St-Simon Church, Grande-Anse
- 76 St-Michel Church, Inkerman
- 77 St-Augustine Church, Paquetville
- 78 St-Isidore Church, St-Isidore
- 79 Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church, Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska
- 80 Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs Church, Edmundston
- 81 Thomas Gill House, Lower St. Marys
- 86 DeWolfe House, Douglastown
- 88 MacDonald Farm, Bartibog
- 89 Luther Williston House, Bay du Vin
- 90 McTavish Farm, South Esk
- 91 Tweedie House, Kouchibouguac
- 92 The Grove, Rothesay
- 96 Butler House, Paquetville
- 97 LeBreton Residence, Caraquet
- 98 Boudreau Residence, Shediac
- 105 Moores Mills Bridge, Moores Mills
- 106 Newcastle Creek #2 Bridge, Newcastle Creek
- 108 William Davidson Memorial, Derby

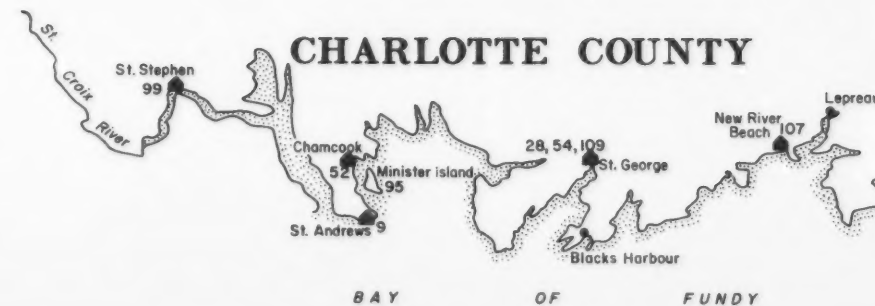
* Numbers on map legend also refer to entry numbers in text.



SAINT JOHN



FREDERICTON



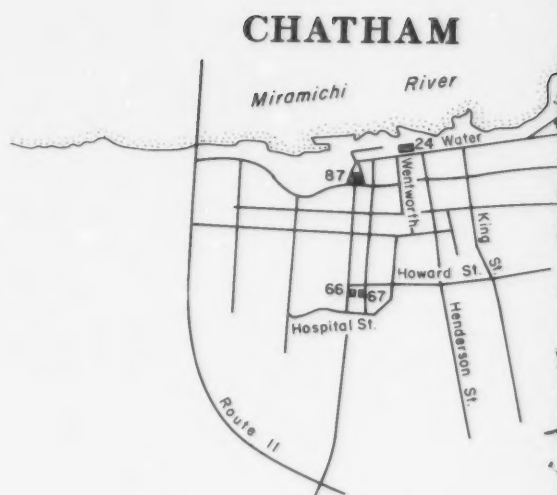
CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Figure 7

**Selected Stone Buildings and Structures
in Southwest New Brunswick ***

- 1 Saint John County Court House, Saint John
- 7 Fredericton Provincial Gaol, Fredericton
- 9 Old Charlotte County Gaol, St. Andrews
- 15 Old Government House, Fredericton
- 16 Legislative Building, Fredericton
- 17 Departmental Building, Fredericton
- 18 New Brunswick Museum, Saint John
- 19 Old City Hall, Saint John
- 21 Old Number 2 Fire Hall, Saint John
- 25 Old Post Office, Saint John
- 26 Postal Station A, Saint John
- 27 Postal Station A, Fredericton
- 28 Government of Canada Building, St. George
- 33 Carleton Martello Tower, Saint John
- 34 Soldiers Barracks, Fredericton
- 35 Officers Quarters, Fredericton
- 36 Old Arts Building (Kings College), Fredericton
- 41 Stone Church (St. John Church), Saint John
- 42 Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, Saint John
- 43 Trinity Church, Saint John
- 44 Old Centenary Methodist Church, Saint John
- 45 St. Andrew's Church, Saint John
- 46 Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton
- 47 Christ Church Parish Church, Fredericton
- 48 Brunswick Street United Church, Fredericton
- 49 St. Paul's United Church, Fredericton
- 50 St. John Evangelist Anglican Church, Naskwaaksis
- 52 St. John the Baptist Chapel of Ease, Chamcook
- 54 Old Presbytery, St. George
- 93 Caverhill Hall, Saint John
- 94 Hillsley, Saint John
- 95 Coven Hoven, Minister Island
- 99 Old Bank of British North America, St. Stephen
- 100 Palatine Building, Saint John
- 101 Old Bank of New Brunswick, Saint John
- 103 Domville Building, Saint John
- 107 New River #1 Bridge, New River Beach
- 109 Thomson Monument, St. George
- 110 Young Memorial, Saint John
- 112 Carved Heads, Legislative Building, Fredericton

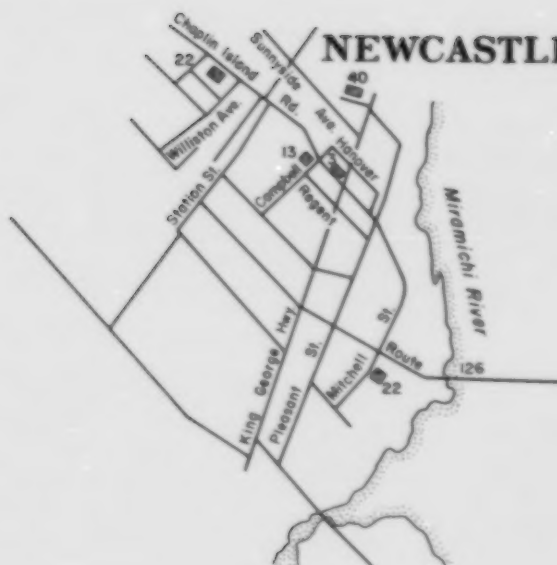
* Numbers on map legend also refer to entry numbers in text.



CHATHAM



NEWCASTLE



SOUTHEAST NEW BRUNSWICK



Figure 8

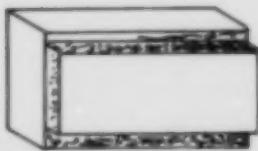
**Selected Stone Buildings and Structures
in Eastern New Brunswick ***

- 2 Gloucester County Court House, Bathurst
- 3 Northumberland County Court House, Newcastle
- 5 Old Albert County Gaol, Hopewell Cape
- 6 Dorchester Penitentiary, Dorchester
- 10 Old Sacred Heart Academy, Bathurst
- 11 Coronation Park Elementary School, Bathurst
- 13 Old Harkins Academy, Newcastle
- 14 Moncton High School, Moncton
- 20 City Hall, Bathurst
- 22 Old Power House/Reservoir, Newcastle
- 23 Old Post Office, Bathurst
- 24 Old Post Office, Chatham
- 31 Old CNR Station, Sackville
- 37 Owens Art Gallery, Sackville
- 38 Monument Lefebvre, St-Joseph
- 40 Miramichi Hospital, Newcastle
- 55 St. Bernard's Church, Moncton
- 56 St. Bernard's Rectory, Moncton
- 57 Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral, Moncton
- 58 St. George's Anglican Church, Moncton
- 59 First United Baptist Church, Moncton
- 60 St-Thomas Church, St-Joseph
- 61 St-Thomas Rectory, St-Joseph
- 62 St-Anselme Church, Dieppe
- 66 St. Michael's Cathedral (Basilica), Chatham
- 67 Bishop's Palace, Chatham
- 69 Sacred Heart Church (Cathedral), Bathurst
- 82 Bell Inn, Dorchester
- 83 Keillor House, Dorchester
- 84 Chandler House, Dorchester
- 85 Cranewood House, Sackville
- 87 John T. Williston House, Chatham
- 102 Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Moncton
- 104 Higgins Block, Moncton
- 111 Marys Point Quarries Monument, Marys Point

* Numbers on map legend also refer to entry numbers in text.



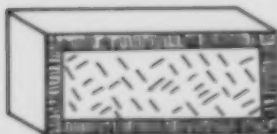
rock-faced ashlar



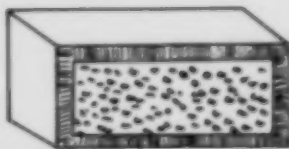
rusticated



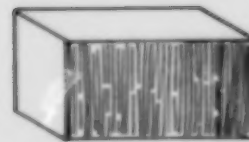
boasted



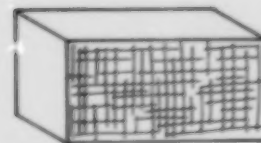
boasted (with
chisel - drafted
margins)



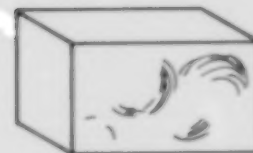
sparrow-pecked
(with chisel-drafted
margins)



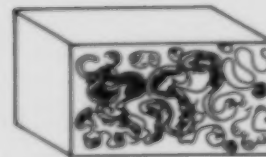
batted



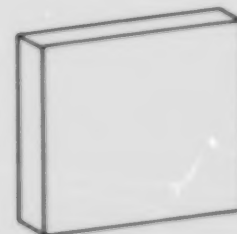
grid-tooled



sawn



vermiculated



4" veneer

Figure 9

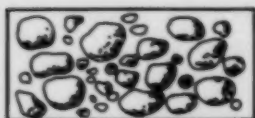
Typical Stone Finishes

[see also photographs on pages 77-79 in Volume I]

Batted	Stone is tooled flat by chiselling a series of parallel vertical grooves. Width and spacing of grooves vary with size of chisel. Stone is often rubbed after being batted, creating a smoother finish.
Boasted	Stone is chiselled flat by holding the tool at an acute angle to the face, and hammering a pattern of long grooves. Groove marks can be made either at angles to each other, or all in same direction. Width and spacing of grooves vary with size of chisel.
Chisel-drafted margin	Margin of stone is chiselled in short parallel grooves to form a neat edge around the face.
Grid-tooled	Stone is tooled flat by chiselling many narrowly-spaced grooves in a grid pattern.
Rock-faced ashlar	Face is roughly hammered (also known as quarry-faced or hammer-faced).
Rusticated	Stone edges are chiselled away to form a right-angled margin, leaving the stone face projecting from the surface.
Sawn	Stone is cut flat with a saw. Saw marks often are visible.
Sparrow-pecked	Stone is chiselled flat by holding the tool at a right-angle to the face and hammering a pattern of 'pecked' holes.
Veneer (Cladding)	Stone is cut into thin (usually 2-4 inches) slabs of veneer or cladding using a diamond saw. Length and width of slab are variable. Veneer is affixed to a load-bearing wall of brick or concrete blocks, using non-ferrous or galvanized metal anchor ties.
Vermiculated	Stone is tooled to form a pattern of deep interconnected grooves resembling worm holes.

Figure 10

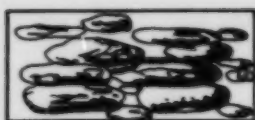
Stone Shape and Coursing Styles



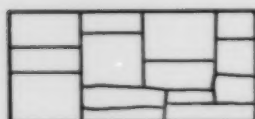
Field stone



Random rubble



Coursed rubble



Cut stone, broken course



Cut stone, even course

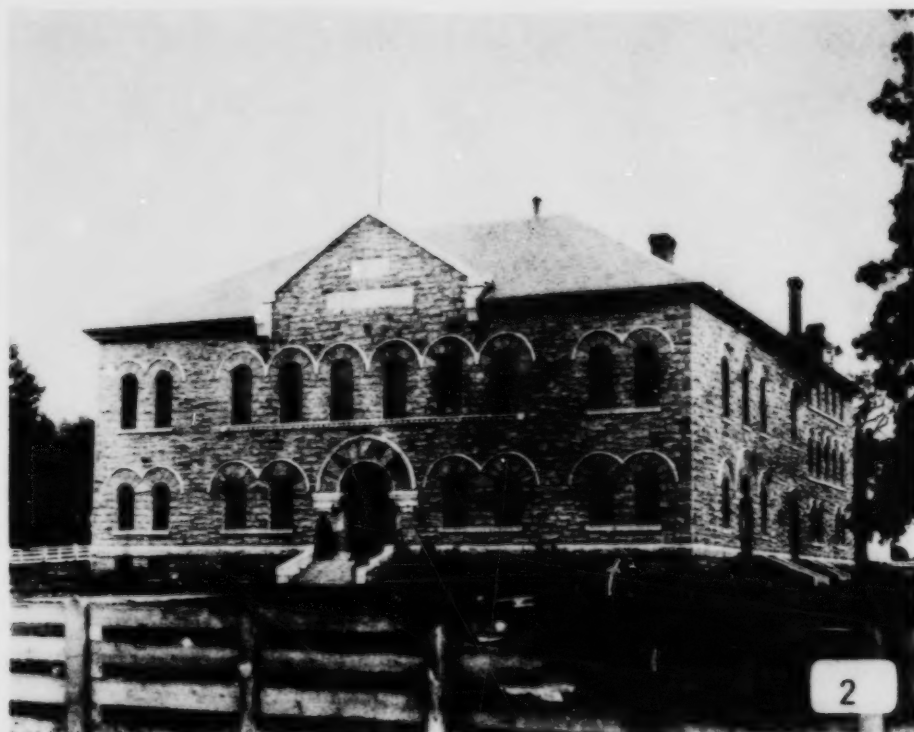


Mosaic or "crazy stone"

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Public Buildings

2	Gloucester County Court House (PANB Photograph P18/113A)	Bathurst
3	Northumberland County Court House	Newcastle
9	Old Charlotte County Gaol	St. Andrews
15	Old Government House	Fredericton
16	Legislative Building (PANB Photograph P4/4/0006)	Fredericton
23	Old Post Office (PANB Photograph P11/131)	Bathurst
24	Old Post Office	Chatham
28	Government of Canada Building	St. George
30	Old Canadian Pacific Railway Station (PANB Photograph P140/173)	McAdam
32	Old Canadian National Railway Station	Shediac
33	Martello Tower	Saint John
35	Officers Quarters	Fredericton
36	Old Arts Building	Fredericton
37	Owens Art Gallery	Sackville
39	Seaman's or Marine Hospital	Douglastown





28



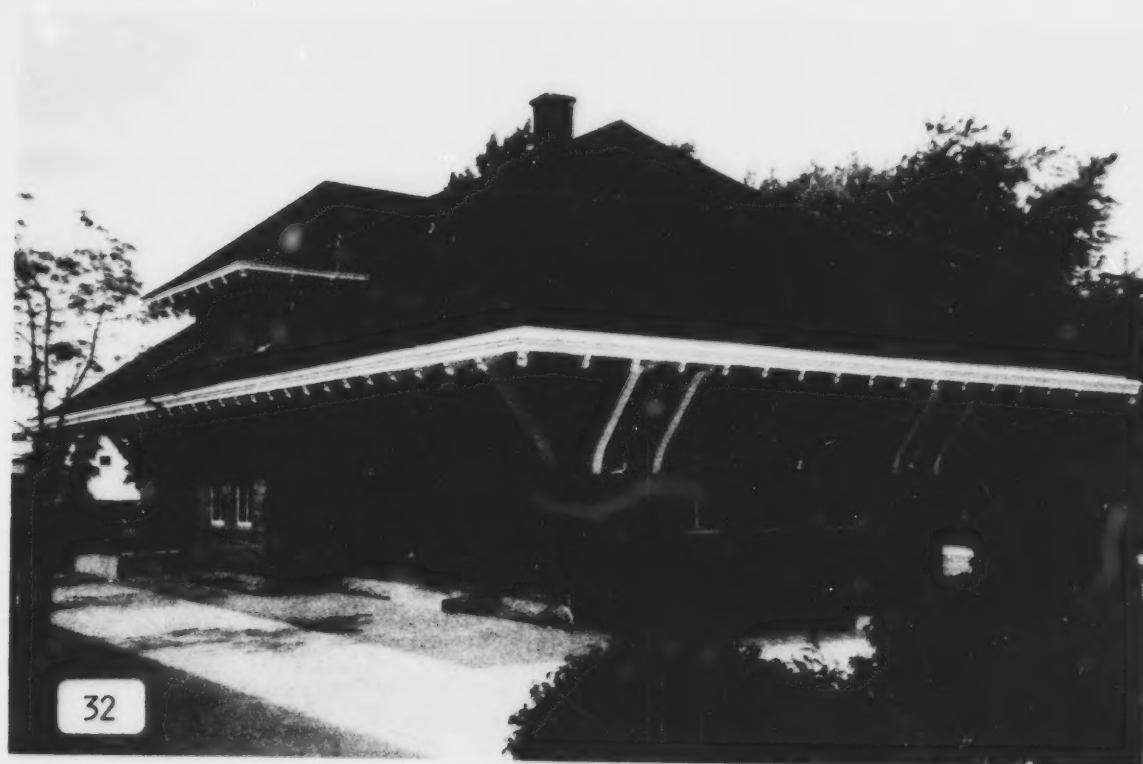
29





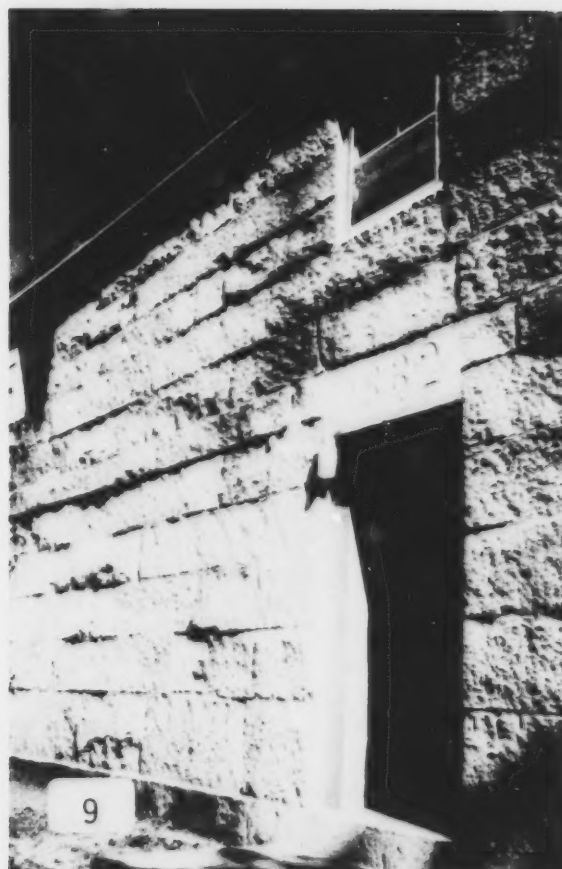
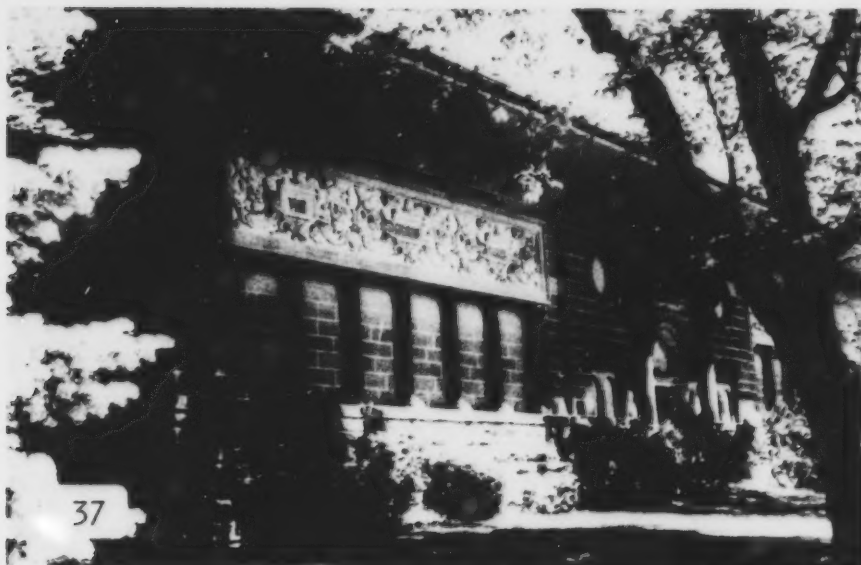


30



32

32





1. Saint John County Court House

Saint John

The History

Sometime before 1821, a Scottish stonemason named John Cunningham moved to Saint John. At first, he advertised himself simply as 'John Cunningham, stone cutter and mason',¹ but within a few years, he had worked as a builder, monument maker, bridge contractor and architect.

Saint John County Court House seems to have been Cunningham's first major architectural commission in New Brunswick, although his design was derived at least partly from plans by another architect, Thomas Rust.² The original construction tenders appeared in May 1824.³ One year later, newspapers were still announcing: "Tenders will be received...from such Persons as are willing to undertake the Quarrying out the foundation for the new Court House".⁴ Cunningham eventually found a suitable contractor - a fellow Scot named Robert Barbour, stonemason - and construction began in 1825.⁵

The court house has been severely damaged twice since its completion in 1829. A fire devastated the interior in 1919, causing some authorities to attempt (unsuccessfully) to have the building demolished. In 1963 Hurricane Ginney battered the roof, necessitating another round of costly repairs.⁶ Having weathered fire and hurricane, the County Court House remains intact and in use daily.

Location:	20 Sydney Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1826-29
Style:	Neoclassical
Present Use:	court house
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	National Historic Site (1974)

The Stone

The fine-grained sandstone in the front and sides of the court house was imported as ballast from Britain.⁷ The coarse grey rubble stone in the rear wall was excavated from the building site during construction.⁸

Stone Type(s):	buff and grey sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. front and side elevations: cut stone, even course 2. rear elevation: coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. lower courses: rusticated
2. upper courses:	batted
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

The court house contains an interior staircase spiralling up three stories without any central support. Each of its forty-nine stone blocks (i.e., steps) is embedded in one wall to stop it rotating, and is seated firmly onto the tread below. This in effect creates an arch wherein the load is transferred down to the bottom step, which is well-anchored.

The staircase likely was among the first of its kind in North America, and alarmed government officials so much that they refused to pay Cunningham for that portion of the work. In reply, he gathered forty-nine men off the street and stood them together on the stairs. It remained firm, and the government honoured the bill. ⁹

2. Gloucester County Court House

Bathurst

The History

The Gloucester County Court House was designed in 1900 by R.C. Dunn of Saint John, and built by contractors J.D. & D.C. Connolly of Bathurst, who also supplied all stone for the construction project.¹ Since its completion in 1902, the court house/registry office has received a granite east wing (1950) and a brick rear ell (early 1970s).² The original building also accommodated a gaol.

Rooms on the second floor are richly decorated with wood panelling and ornate plasterwork. Renovation plans call for the plaster to be demolished, but the panelling will be refinished and relocated in another portion of the building.²

Location:	254 St. Patrick Street
Construction Dates:	1900-02
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	court house and registry office
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The pale pink granite in the original building and the 1950 addition comes from the Connolly quarry located south of Bathurst.¹

Stone Type(s):	pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

The highly polished columns of red granite framing the main entranceways resemble stone from St. George in southwest New Brunswick. R.C. Dunn's father was Reverend John Dunn,³ the same minister who encouraged construction of St. Paul's Church on Grand Manan Island in 1840 [51].*

* Italicized numbers in square brackets designate the entry numbers of other buildings described in this volume.

3. Northumberland County Court House

Newcastle

The History

The decision to build the new Northumberland County Court House of stone involved much political wrangling. The presiding judge described the old wooden court house as having 'a derogatory effect on the children of the school nearby', adding that it gave them 'a poor idea of the dignity of law'.¹ Other councillors thought it would be enough to simply upgrade the existing wooden structure, one man insisting that the county had "no more use for a \$40,000 courthouse than the Evil one [had use] for skates!"² The matter finally ended in 1912 with a vote: 16 to 12 in favour of a new stone court house.^{3,4}

The architect selected to design the building, Leslie R. Fairn, came from Aylesford in Nova Scotia and had erected many public edifices throughout the Maritimes.)⁵ Henry Ingram of Newcastle and John MacDonald of Chatham were the contractors and completed their work in the summer of 1913.^{4,5} The court house is occupied today by the Department of Justice, registry office and provincial court.

Location:	599 King George Highway
Construction Dates:	1912-3
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	court house and registry office
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

Stone for the court house came from the Hill quarry at Whitney.⁶

Stone Type(s):	buff-olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Architectural designs for this building were patterned after Carleton County Court House in Woodstock, and Nova Scotia's Digby Court House.⁴

4. Victoria County Record Office

Andover

The History

Little information can be found on the history of this building. Construction dates are known only approximately, and records show nothing about the architect or contractor. Only two names have survived the decades: those of stonemasons George Barclay and James Paul. A local historian writes that "onlookers marvelled as these two craftsmen swung the huge blocks of stone up from the ground, tier after tier, and nudged them into final position with an easy flick of their little steel bar."¹ Today, the Record Office accommodates local branches of the Department of Justice, Registry of Deeds, and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Location:	on Main Street, just above train bridge crossing Saint John River to Perth
Construction Dates:	c. 1906-08
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The Record Office is built of red sandstone walls with grey granite quoins and sills. The sandstone came from a one-time quarry situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway line thirty-eight kilometres north of Perth. Stone was transported by flat car to Perth, and from there to Andover in scows across the Saint John River.² The granite blocks were cut from large boulders ('boulder quarries') located near McAdam.³

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red sandstone 2. trim and quoins: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar walls; rusticated quoins
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Stonemason George Barclay was born in Scotland and later worked for the New Brunswick Department of Public Works as a masonry inspector.^{1,3}

5. Old Albert County Gaol

Hopewell Cape

The History

The original boundaries of Westmorland County encompassed what is now Westmorland and Albert counties. In 1845 officials divided the territory into two sections, calling the eastern half Westmorland County and the western portion Albert County. They then commenced the job of finding people to erect administrative buildings for the new county, including a gaol and court house. On 7 April 1847 Joseph McMasters and three other men from Harvey signed a £1500 contract agreeing to provide a court house by 1 June 1848, and a stone gaol by 1 June 1849.¹ McMasters was the chief contractor; he also signed plan drawings of the gaol, suggesting that he may have been its architect.

Sometime after 1850 a second storey of wood was added to the original stone structure. The Albert County Historical Society acquired the building in 1962 (it ceased being a gaol in the mid-1950s), and presently uses the space for its Albert County Museum collection.

Location:	on west side of Highway 114, just south of Hopewell Cape Post Office
Construction Dates:	c. 1848-9
Style:	Neoclassical
Present Use:	museum
Present Owner:	Albert County Historical Society

The Stone

The stone almost certainly came from the quarry on Grindstone Island, which lies in Shepody Bay about sixteen kilometres south of Hopewell Cape. The quarry was active in the 1840s, and stone from the island and building are very similar in colour and texture.

Stone Type(s):	pale buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	boasted
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

Notes of Interest

The barn behind the gaol contains a large grindstone said to have been made of rock from Grindstone Island.

6. Dorchester Penitentiary

Dorchester

The History

Dorchester Penitentiary stands alone on a hill overlooking the town of Dorchester. Sir Albert J. Smith, local resident and federal cabinet minister, played a major role in encouraging officials to choose Dorchester as the new provincial penitentiary site.¹ He also seems to have possessed shares in the nearby Boudreau quarry (see Volume I Chapter III), which would explain his desire to have the prison located in Dorchester.

Matthew Stead of Saint John designed the original penitentiary or North Wing. He supervised head mason Charles Tilley of Saint John and also a carpenter (unnamed) hired by contractor James G. McDonald & Co. of Pictou. According to Stead's correspondence, the experience was exceedingly trying:

I have found [the carpenter] from the commencement a very troublesome man to get along with,...He is most dilatory in carrying out work, most parsimonious in purchasing materials, he will spend months in seeking through the country for the cheapest lumber etc he can find,...he is the most miserable person...I have ever had to do business with...²

When the harried Stead died in October 1879, Dorchester Penitentiary was still unfinished. Architect William Morgan Smith continued in his place, and the North Wing opened in July 1880.

Over the years, an increasingly large 'clientele' obliged the government to erect one addition after another. The first came in 1884, when a contractor named Duffy built the East Wing, apparently with the assistance of the famous stonecarver, James McAvity [112], who acted as masonry foreman.⁴ The South Wing was put up in 1920-22 and, during the 1930s and 40s, prison labourers constructed B-7 Cell Block. The original North Wing was demolished in March 1971.³ Workers repointed and recapped much of the stonework in 1988.⁵

Location:	on east side of Highway 106, just north of Dorchester
Construction Dates:	1876-80
Style:	various
Opening Date:	July 1880
Present Use:	maximum security penitentiary
Present Owner:	Government of Canada

The Stone

The Dorchester Penitentiary complex contains sandstone from an assortment of southeast New Brunswick quarries. This is not surprising: the required volume of

rock would have been substantial, and by the 1880s few quarries could have supplied it in total. The following quarries are known or believed to have provided stone for Dorchester Penitentiary between 1879 and the 1930s: the Rockport, Caledonia, Dorchester (on the prison site), Beaumont and possibly Boudreau. ^{6,7,8}

Stone Type(s):	buff to olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	variable: mostly cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

As late as the 1930s, prisoners were compelled to work at the on-site quarry, using only hand tools to extract and shape the stone blocks. If a man failed to produce his daily quota, he would not receive his evening meal. Prisoners who refused to quarry stone were consigned to an underground dungeon. ⁹

7. Fredericton Provincial Gaol

Fredericton

The History

Tenders for the Fredericton gaol were called on 7 September 1839 and specified that it be completed by 1 August 1841.¹ Although work took longer than anticipated, it was built by Andrew Blair after plans by Royal Engineer * John Elliott Woolford,² and has been in use from 1843 until today.³

Location:	668 Brunswick Street
Construction Dates:	1839-43
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	gaol
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The gaol walls are made primarily of grey granite from the original Spoon Island quarry near Hampstead. Boats carried the stone up Saint John River to the construction site where it was cut into blocks measuring 36 inches by 15 inches.² A quarry around Fredericton probably supplied the sandstone rubble used in the rear wall. External changes to the building have been minor and include a set of concrete (not granite) steps.

Stone Type(s):	1. front and side elevations: grey granite 2. rear elevation: buff and purple sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar (flat surface)
Stone Condition:	good; needs cleaning

Notes of Interest

The early warden's residence for Fredericton Gaol was situated in the gaol basement. Charles Brannen, the first gaoler, lived there for his entire 54 years of service.²

* Royal Engineers were a specialized corps of men trained at Woolich, England in all aspects of military and civil engineering. Before professional architects began emigrating to Canada in the 1820s, Royal Engineers designed many of Canada's early forts, canals and other government buildings.⁴

8. Old Kings County Gaol

Hampton

The History

When authorities shifted the seat of Kings County from Kingston to Hampton in 1870, they also moved the county gaol - literally. Kingston Gaol had been erected in 1840. Rather than paying for a second prison, shire officials ordered that the Kingston building be transported to Hampton. In the winter of 1870-71, men with oxen hauled stones over ice to the new locale and, in spring, Gilford Flewelling reconstructed the dismantled gaol. A warden's residence made of brick was erected later against the east stone wall. ¹

The gaol closed in 1973 and was transferred to the New Brunswick Department of Supply and Services, which now leases the stone gaol to the Kings County Historical and Archival Museum. A library and tourist bureau fill the brick addition.

Location:	on north side of Centennial Drive, just east of Main Street (Highway 121)
Construction Dates:	c. 1871-2 (original building 1840)
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	museum
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	Provincial Historic Site (1977)

The Stone

The grey gaol walls exemplify 'no frills' masonry. Tooling is minimal and the granite has been hammered into flat rectangular blocks that lack any detailing of quoins or trim. The stone came from the original Hampstead quarry and, considering that it has been transported twice and recycled once, is in good condition. Stone courses display the unusually wide spacing of 15 inches to 19 inches.

Stone Type(s):	grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar (flat surface)
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The original wooden gaol in Kingston confined Henry More Smith, better known as the Lunar Rogue. Sometime after 1812 Smith was sentenced to hang for repeated theft. He managed to hoodwink and charm gaolers and villagers alike until authorities released him on the condition that he leave New Brunswick forever. ²

9. Old Charlotte County Gaol

St. Andrews

The History

Like its Kings County equivalent in Hampton, Charlotte County Gaol is a small, spartan granite building. It was erected for £3393 in the early 1830s by contractor Donald D. Morrison.¹ In May 1835 two masons - Cornelius Connelly and John D. Cameron - were listed in *St. Andrews Standard* as having been paid by Charlotte County in 1834, probably for work relating to the structure.² After the gaol closed in 1979, workers renovated the premises for the Charlotte County Historical Society. The old gaol has housed that agency's archival material since 1982.

Location:	123 Frederick Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1832-1834
Style:	Palladian
Date Stone:	1832
Opened:	1834
Present Use:	museum and archives
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	Provincial Historic Site (1976)

The Stone

The stone is a medium grey, fine- to medium-grained granite that almost certainly came from one of the several active granite quarries situated in Maine along the lower part of Calais opposite St. Croix Island.³ The granite would have been shipped up the coast to St. Andrews and hauled overland to the present gaol site.

Stone Type(s):	grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar (flat surface)
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Stonemason Cornelius Connelly was hired in the early 1840s to build a stone church at Grand Harbour on Grand Manan Island [51].

10. Old Sacred Heart Academy

Bathurst

The History

The original four-room Sacred Heart Academy was built in 1897-8 under the auspices of Father Thomas Barry of Sacred Heart Church. Officials rented the school from church authorities around 1898, subsequently adding an east wing (1929) and a rear section (late 1950s).^{1,2} The Government of New Brunswick bought the enlarged building in October 1975. It served as a school until the mid-1980s but, since March 1987, has housed the Department of Health and Community Services.

Location:	165 St. Andrew Street
Construction Dates:	1897-8
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

Sacred Heart Academy and both its additions are made of granite from Connolly quarry south of Bathurst.³ Correspondence of the day, however, shows that granite was not Father Thomas Barry's first choice. In August 1897 he wrote to Charles Fish, owner of the French Fort Cove sandstone quarry in Newcastle: "We are building a school house....Would you give us an estimate of the cost of the stone...delivered at [the] station here...to complete the outside of this building." ⁴

When Fish's estimate arrived a few weeks later, Barry responded: "At [the] figure offered by you, granite would be less costly than freestone [sandstone]. If we cannot get more favourable terms we will build of wood." ⁵ Fish quickly lowered his price, but it was too late. "A few hours before reception of yours of the 10th," wrote Barry on September 13, "we had given the contract to a man for granite. I am sorry we had not your offer before doing so..." ⁶

Stone Type(s):	pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

Sacred Heart Academy and Sacred Heart Cathedral are two of four granite buildings situated together on St. Andrew Street in Bathurst and made of Connolly granite. The other two - Sacred Heart Convent and Sacred Heart Rectory - lie between the school and cathedral. James Howell acted as foreman for rectory construction, which took place between 1890 and 1892 after stonemasons had completed the cathedral. ⁷ The provincial government bought the convent (1910) in 1975 to use as school board offices, ⁸ but has not yet found the money needed for renovations. The building currently remains vacant.

11. Coronation Park Elementary School

Bathurst

The History

When Sacred Heart Academy closed in 1987, students moved across St. Andrew Street to another granite building named Coronation Park School (formerly Monseigneur Leblanc School). Design Associates Ltd. of Bathurst drew plans for the building, which was erected by Connolly Construction Ltd. in 1960.¹ Although it served initially as a high school, the school board assigned it elementary status in 1985.

Location:	130 St. Andrew Street
Construction Dates:	1960
Style:	curtain wall
Present Use:	school
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

Coronation Park School is made of granite from Connolly quarry.¹

Stone Type(s):	pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

12. Belledune Elementary and Junior High School

Belledune

The History

Architect James Collyer with ADI Ltd. of Fredericton designed Belledune Elementary and Junior High School. In 1976 a fire gutted the building, necessitating a complete interior reconstruction. ¹

Location:	on west side of Highway 134, 4.6 km north of Highway 11 intersection at Belledune
Construction Dates:	1970
Style:	modern (contemporary)
Present Use:	school
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The Jacquet River Granite Company Ltd. supplied stone for Belledune Elementary and Junior High School from the Antinouri Lake quarry, which it leased from the provincial government. The government bought the granite, then requested the architect to use it in the school building. ² The project required about 8600 square feet of stone veneer. ³

Stone Type(s):	deep pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

13. Old Harkins Academy (Harkins Elementary School)

Newcastle

The History

Newcastle merchant John Harkins died in July 1837 at age 47 and bequeathed a large portion of his estate for the "express purpose of building a Schoolhouse in the parish of Newcastle...for teaching the children of the poor of the said parish." ¹ After Harkins' wife died in 1860, trustees established the first Harkins Academy, a wooden building that operated from 1867 until it burned in April 1893. ¹

Work on the second Harkins Academy - a stone building - began shortly after the fire and followed plans drawn by architects J.C. Dumaresq and H.H. Mott of Halifax. ² (H.H. Mott also designed the south wing, erected in 1908-09.) ³ James K. McDonald & Co. constructed the school, with McDonald himself overseeing the stonemasonry. ²

Location:	305 Campbell Street
Construction Dates:	1893-4
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Opened:	October 1894
Present Use:	elementary school
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

French Fort Cove quarry provided the olive green stone for the original 1893 building. ⁴ Contractor McDonald and quarry owner Charles Fish signed a contract in August 1893 wherein Fish agreed to deliver stone to Harkins Academy site "so that the work shall not be hindered." ⁵ Letters between the two men show that, contract notwithstanding, Fish's tardiness habitually kept McDonald's cutters waiting for the next shipment of stone. ⁶ The 1908 addition was made of stone from the Hill quarry in Whitney; the rock is slightly yellower than French Fort Cove stone. ⁷

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good; some weathering around entranceway

14. Moncton High School

Moncton

The History

The original high school in Moncton opened on 27 August 1898 as Aberdeen High School. It was situated on Botsford Street and named after its patron, the Governor General of Canada and Earl of Aberdeen.¹ The building collapsed on the night of 2 February 1915 when a suspended student vented his anger by setting the building afire, creating a blaze that could be seen, it is said, as far as Dorchester. The next Aberdeen school operated as a high school until increased student enrollment forced authorities to construct a third and much larger school a few blocks away on Mountain Road. (The second Aberdeen School became an elementary institution.) Unlike the first two structures, the third high school - called Moncton High School - was made of stone.

Architect Charles Fowler of Halifax and contractor Ambrose Wheeler of Moncton erected Moncton High School in little over a year, a noteworthy accomplishment considering that they also were completing another stone building in the city [58].^{2,3} The school has had two extensions. The first (1949) added an extra eighteen classrooms to the existing thirty-seven, and the second (1987) is a gymnasium.

Location:	207 Church Street
Construction Dates:	1934-5
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	7 March 1934
Opening Date:	3 September 1935
Present Use:	high school
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The core building is made of olive sandstone with red sandstone trim. Smith quarry in Shediac supplied the olive stone for the original building and also for the two additions.⁴ Reports differ as to the source of the red trim stone, but most likely it came from Memel quarry north of Hopewell Hill in Albert County. When Wheeler ran out of red sandstone trim near the job's end, he made the remaining trim of olive sandstone from Rockport quarry.⁵

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: olive green sandstone 2. trim: red and olive green sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

The red stone was donated to the Moncton Board of School Trustees in memory of Ernest W. Lynds, one-time High Sheriff of Albert County. The wall near the front entrance displays carved images of children at play, including one panel depicting a boy clutching what looks to be a football.

15. Old Government House

Fredericton

The History

Fredericton's first Government House (1787) was a modest wooden structure that burned in 1825. When Lieutenant Governor Howard Douglas requested a replacement more suited to his high position, Royal Engineer John E. Woolford drew plans for an elegant stone residence, and the government passed an Act of the Legislative Assembly to authorize funding.^{1,2} Jedediah Slason supervised the construction work of master mason Matthew Lamont and others, who completed their work by July 1828.^{1,3} The original front entrance of the home faced the river, opening onto formal gardens that hosted many gracious parties. Sometime around 1870, six windows on the third floor were enlarged and dormers added.

After serving for six decades as official residence for New Brunswick's lieutenant governor, Government House was closed around 1890; ostensibly, the government objected to its high maintenance costs. The building remained all but empty from 1890 to 1897, then was 'invaded' by a series of government departments that passed in and out of the premises, seldom remaining more than a few years. Vandals ranged at will during the unoccupied intervals, wreaking havoc on the once-stately rooms. Between 1932 and 1988, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police used Government House as their divisional headquarters. The building is presently (July 1990) empty and the subject of a \$50,000 study to determine its future.

Location:	20 Woodstock Road
Construction Dates:	1826-28
Style:	Neoclassical
Corner Stone:	1 July 1826
Present Use:	vacant
Present Owner:	Public Works Canada
Status:	National Historic Site (1958)

The Stone

Stone for the Government House walls came from Rainsford quarry near Fredericton.¹ The quoins and other trim stone have an unknown derivation, but look remarkably like some of the orange-tinted stone seen in Kings College [36].

Stone Type(s):	buff and orange sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even and broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins: rusticated and batted 3. trim: batted
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

Although a nineteenth-century writer described Government House as 'a severe stone pile', ⁴ others thought differently. One visitor wrote vivid accounts of its fine interior, and left us a hint of what went on inside:

How many miles have I waltzed on its well-waxed floors?
During one governor's regime, white kid gloves, cast off at
balls, were collected in a great basket to be used by
unfortunates who had forgotten their own.... Once, through
some accident ... the coaches failed to call at Government
House after the ball, several girls spending the night
there...Sir Leonard Tilley made them a speech at breakfast... ⁵

16. Legislative Building

Fredericton

The History

The original seat of government for New Brunswick was a wooden building named Province Hall, situated in Fredericton. By the late 1870s the Hall had become so dilapidated that authorities decided to erect a replacement. The design competition drew entries from major architects across the Maritimes; after much consideration the government awarded first prize to J.C. Dumaresq of Halifax. William Lawlor of Chatham won the building contract in the spring of 1880 and commenced work in May.¹

Construction of the new Legislative Building was a massive undertaking. At one stage, master mason John Harrison of Saint John headed a crew of 133 stonecutters and masons, causing the press to complain of the 'constant din of the Stone Cutter's chisel' emanating from the cutting shed erected on site.² The place also buzzed with hundreds of curious onlookers. "Foreman Higgs," said one article, "wishes it to be announced that the mechanics have been inconvenienced of late by busy-bodys interfering with materials about the building...."³ Despite the 'busy-bodys' Lawlor completed the structure in time for an opening ball and Legislative Session on 16 February 1882.

The Legislative Building has undergone numerous and costly interior renovations during the last hundred years, but only recently has received a long-overdue exterior restoration. Throughout much of 1989, CanStone Inc. of Halifax dismantled the north tower, replaced its defective blocks, then cleaned and reassembled the structure. The front face also has been repaired.

Location:	750 Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1880-82
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Province of New Brunswick

The Stone

The Boudreau quarry in Westmorland County^{*} provided the buff sandstone for the outer walls.⁴ Schooners transported the stone along the Bay of Fundy, and attempted to sail upriver to the building site. More often than not, light winds and a heavy cargo forced ship captains to pay the \$40 fee for a steam tug assist from Saint John.⁵ During the 1989 renovations CanStone Inc. replaced worn stones with cut blocks from Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia.

^{*} Parks (1914) says that the Legislative Building is made of stone from the Salmon River area south of Fredericton.⁶ This is inaccurate.

The large blocks of grey granite used in the foundation are from Hampstead. ⁶
A quarry near Fredericton supplied the rubble stone used to build the load-bearing wall situated behind the cut stone; the rough stone was transported in winter behind horseteams pulling 6000 to 9000 pounds per load. ⁷

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: battled 2. foundation: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to excellent, depending on location

Notes of Interest

The Legislative Building has a decorative row of sixteen stone heads atop columns at the front entrance. The figures were carved by James McAvity [112].

17. Departmental Building (West Block)

Fredericton

The History

The Departmental Building or West Block sits adjacent to the Legislative Building and was designed in 1888 by R.C. John Dunn. John Flood of Saint John acted as chief contractor, and subcontracted the stonecutting to William Kane & Co. ^{1,2} The building, which originally held departmental offices of the provincial government, is now a multi-purpose government property that houses the Hansard Office and press gallery.

Location:	1 Saint John Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1888-89
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Province of New Brunswick

The Stone

The Departmental Building is made of purple sandstone trimmed with buff-olive sandstone, and has polished red granite pillars capped by carved freestone capitals at its St. John Street entrance. According to one report, the olive stone came from Westmorland County. ³ A later reference gives its source as 'North Shore', a cryptic phrase that could mean the French Fort Cove quarry in Newcastle.

Current newspaper articles say that a quarry 'two miles' from the building site supplied the purple stone. ³ Some sources credit this locale as being the Dunn quarry in south Fredericton, ⁵ which indeed does have outcrops of a purple sandstone resembling that in the building. Alternately, a geologist writing in 1897 states that the purple stone came from Three Tree Creek near Fredericton Junction. ⁶

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: purple sandstone 2. trim: olive sandstone 3. pillars: red granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar with battled trim
Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

Fredericton's oldest surviving public building is the East Block or Provincial Building located southeast of the Legislative Building, and made of stone from near the city. The building was erected in 1816 as an office for the Provincial Secretary; it received a second storey and attic in 1869. ⁷

18. New Brunswick Museum

Saint John

The History

New Brunswick Museum backs onto a hill overlooking Marble Cove, and was designed by Harry C. Mott, who reportedly considered the building as one of his finest works. ¹ Acme Construction Ltd. subcontracted all stonemasonry to the Shediak firm of E.A. and D. Smith, now known as Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. ² R. and B.A. Ryan of Saint John erected a brick wing against the east wall in 1974-6. ³ The most recent addition has been a new set of stone stairs, installed in 1989 by Dupuis Cutstone Ltd.

Location:	277 Douglas Avenue
Construction Dates:	1931-35
Style:	Beaux Arts
Corner Stone:	27 June 1931
Official Opening:	16 August 1934
Present Use:	museum
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

Smiths' Shediak quarry supplied all dimension stone for the original museum. The new steps are made of sandstone from Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: sawn 2. other elevations: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The first New Brunswick Museum opened a few kilometres from the present site on 5 April 1842. It was named Gesner's Museum of Natural History after Abraham Gesner, the museum founder and New Brunswick's first provincial geologist. ⁴ The hill behind the museum apparently has been used on occasion as a dump site for refuse from demolished stone buildings, and might well contain some remnants of early New Brunswick stonecarving. ⁵

19. Old City Hall

Saint John

The History

Saint John Common Council possessed no official premises until the Great 1877 Fire, after which authorities decided to fund a proper city hall. Architects John T.C. McKean and G.E. Fairweather designed the new building, and contractor J.G. MacDonald & Co. erected it for \$35,000.^{1,2} Council used the City Hall from 1877 to 1970, then moved to a more modern complex. The chartered accountant firm which bought the building in 1986 presently occupies its second and third levels.

Location:	116 Prince William Street
Construction Dates:	1877-79
Style:	Second Empire
Corner Stone:	20 May 1878
Date Stone:	1878
Present Use:	retail and professional
Present Owner:	J.R. Simson, B. Cumming, J.E. Webber
Status:	National Historic Site, as part of Prince William Streetscape declaration (1981)

The Stone

Old City Hall has two walls of yellow sandstone facade; the remaining two walls are faced with brick. The sandstone reportedly came from an Albert County quarry owned by the New Brunswick Freestone Company that, according to an old map, operated a quarry at Curryville in 1878.^{3,4} The grey granite foundation resembles stone from the Hampstead quarries, but no documents have been found to support this observation.

Sometime in the 1950s the sandstone received a thick layer of grey paint. Although the owners are planning to remove the coating, thirty years' coverage has caused severe deterioration of the stone surface.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. lower courses: rusticated 2. upper courses: batted
Stone Condition:	very poor

Notes of Interest

The front hall in this building is tiled with an ornate flooring of green and purple slate. It was installed in 1879 and has survived the years remarkably well.

20. City Hall

Bathurst

The History

Design Associates Ltd. drew plans for Bathurst City Hall in 1957. Connolly Construction Ltd. erected the building two years later, and in 1977 works erected a brick addition against the south wall. The structure currently houses Number 1 Fire Hall, City Hall and the Bathurst Police Headquarters. ¹

Location:	256 St. Andrew Street
Construction Dates:	1959
Style:	modern
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	City of Bathurst

The Stone

Connolly Construction Ltd. supplied stone for the building from its quarry south of Bathurst. ²

Stone Type(s):	pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

21. Old Number 2 Fire Hall

Saint John

The History

Number 2 Fire Hall in downtown Saint John is the only stone fire hall in New Brunswick. (Bathurst's Number 1 Fire Hall sits in what is primarily a city hall.) After being built around 1840,¹ the structure functioned as a fire hall and ambulance depot for about a century before the Saint John fire department consolidated its stations and closed the old hall.² The City of Saint John has since leased the building to various municipal agencies including the police department and a tourist bureau.

Location:	24 Sydney Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1840
Style:	Neoclassical
Date Stone:	1840
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The stone blocks used in Old Number 2 show a similar texture, colour and size to those forming the front of the adjacent court house [1], suggesting that stone left over from the court house was used ten years later to build the fire hall. Unlike Saint John County Court House, Number 2 Fire Hall has been painted, to the detriment of both its appearance and the stone.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. lower courses: rusticated 2. upper courses: battled
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

Notes of Interest

Saint John heritage groups would like to turn Number 2 into a firefighting museum, if sufficient funds could be raised to cover restoration costs.

22. Old Power House and Water Reservoir

Newcastle

The History

Sometime in the spring of 1902, T.A. MacLean of the Maritime Contracting and Mining Company submitted a tender to construct 'water works' for Newcastle, namely a power house and reservoir. At the same time, he wrote a letter to Charles Fish, owner of the French Fort Cove quarry:

I am mailing a tender on [the] Power House....For stone work I based estimates on your information which I was unable to follow up more in detail for lack of time, but think the above should be fairly approximate. If the work falls to our lot, will be glad to have you see us through in the matter of stone required. ¹

The contract did fall to MacLean's lot, Fish agreed to supply the stone, ² and work began around June 1902. The reservoir leaked badly when first constructed, but is still in use today. Although the old power house still possesses an operational pump, the building has long since been converted into a maintenance garage for the Newcastle Public Works Department. Its roof line has been lowered, and many of the original arched windows are bricked in.

Location:	1. power house: 156 Mitchell Street 2. reservoir: on Chaplin Island Road, 0.4 km north of Railway Avenue
Construction Dates:	c. 1902-4
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	1. garage 2. reservoir
Present Owner:	Town of Newcastle

The Stone

French Fort Cove quarry supplied the stone for both structures. The reservoir is barely visible above ground and has been coated with several layers of turquoise paint. Stonework on the power house has not been cleaned or repaired for many decades.

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

23. Old Post Office

Bathurst

The History

Like many early public buildings in Canada, the old Bathurst post office and customs office was designed by an architect with the federal Department of Public Works - in this case, the architect-in-chief, Thomas Fuller.¹ Local men erected the structure under foreman William Thériault of Grande-Anse. Thériault hired Captain Romain Landry and Landry's schooner, *Maggie H.*, to transport stone from the quarry site located forty kilometres east of Bathurst along Baie des Chaleurs. Either Landry or *Maggie* were slow, for masons spent much of their time waiting for stone to arrive. Once completed, the building cost about \$34,000, much above the \$20,000 estimate.¹

The post office building passed over to the Department of National Defence in 1958 and from then until now has accommodated the Second Battalion of the Royal New Brunswick Regiment. In 1989, the Bathurst Heritage Trust Commission declared the old post office to be the city's first historic building. When the battalion vacates the premises in 1990-1, the Commission hopes to turn the structure into a museum.²

Location:	96 Main Street
Construction Dates:	1885-87
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	1885
Present Use:	military
Present Owner:	Government of Canada
Status:	Bathurst Historic Site (1989)

The Stone

The Bathurst post office is built of warm yellow sandstone from Grande-Anse.³ The material weathers easily, as can be seen in its rounded quoins and badly eroded surfaces. Stone for the arched window trim comes from New Bandon quarry located west of Grande-Anse.⁴

Stone Type(s):	yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

Notes of Interest

From about 1887 until 1969 the post office had an external clock that chimed hourly. Recent efforts have managed to revive the old mechanism, and the clock now sits atop the post office, ticking away with satisfying regularity.

24. Old Post Office

Chatham

The History

On 26 December 1891 Charles Fish of the French Fort Cove quarry received a letter from his lawyer: "The contract for the Chatham Post Office has to be built of your stone, so you better not be very generous in price."¹ Shortly after Fish landed the stone contract, his friend, Joseph Treen, received construction tenders for the building,² which had been designed by a federal government architect.³

Post office construction began in the spring of 1893 and stumbled through to completion by 1894. In May 1893, Fish's stone hauling equipment ceased functioning. Then his cutting shed caught fire. Fish, meanwhile, could not excavate stone fast enough to satisfy the stonecutters: "I will not have an inch of Block Stone in Quarry unsold," he complained.⁴ The finished building served as a post office and customs house for nearly sixty years. Since 1957 it has belonged to the provincial government and contained a variety of departments.

Location:	337 Water Street
Construction Dates:	1893-4
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Date Stone:	1893
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

French Fort Cove quarry supplied all the stone used in this building. Recent cleaning efforts have removed surficial dirt, but also have scoured the delicate stone face.

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

In the early 1880s, Treen and Fish worked together on another stone building, the elegant and now-demolished Newcastle Post Office.⁵

25. Old Post Office

Saint John

The History

Government architect Matthew Stead of Saint John designed this structure to replace an earlier post office (also a Stead design) completed just before - and lost during - the Great 1877 Fire.¹ The construction contract was awarded to Messrs. Jones, Booth and Dodderidge, although Dodderidge apparently finished the contract alone. The post office cost about \$120,000,^{2,3} and remained operational until 1915, when it was converted to federal government offices. In 1964, the City of Saint John acquired the building, then sold it nineteen years later to the present owner who has leased it to a succession of tenants including a Marine School of Technology, a sign shop and a social club.

Location:	113 Prince William Street
Construction Dates:	1877-80
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	social club and offices
Present Owner:	Balemans Holdings Ltd.
Status:	National Historic Site, as part of Prince William Streetscape declaration (1981)

The Stone

Sandstone in three of the four facades of this building came from the Caledonia quarry near Rockport.³ (The fourth facade is made of brick.) The post office exterior has been totally neglected for the last century; its stones are cracked and chipped, the surface is spalling, the carvings are eroded and the entire front elevation needs major restoration work.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: batted and vermiculated 2. other elevations: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	extremely poor

Notes of Interest

James McAvity carved the stone heads visible in the keystones above the entrance and the ground floor windows [112].⁴

26. Postal Station A

Saint John

The History

The old post office [25] served Saint John residents for several decades but by the 1910s had become outdated and too small to handle the increased volume of mail. Around 1912 the federal Department of Public Works consequently appointed one of its architects to draw up plans for a new building. Rhodes, Curry & Co. Ltd. of Amherst, Nova Scotia received the construction contract on 3 February 1913.¹ G.E. Fairweather - a well known Saint John figure who had designed many of the city's post-1877 fire buildings - acted as supervising architect, and the new post office opened its doors in 1916.² A large rear wing (1949-50) constitutes the only exterior alteration to this building, which is now designated as Saint John Postal Station A.³

Location:	128 Prince William Street
Construction Dates:	1913-16
Style:	Beaux Arts
Present Use:	post office
Present Owner:	Government of Canada
Status:	National Historic Site, as part of Prince William Streetscape declaration (1981)

The Stone

The grey granite in the foundation closely resembles stone from the Hampstead area. Sandstone for the walls came from the Miramichi area, most likely from the Hood quarry at Quarryville.⁴

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: olive sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. lower courses: rusticated 2. upper courses: batted
Stone Condition:	excellent; needs cleaning

Notes of Interest

Postal Station A exemplifies the Beaux Arts style of architecture that characterized many Canada commercial and public buildings erected during the early twentieth century. The Dominion Public Building in Moncton is another example of Beaux Arts architecture. It is made of stone from Deschambault in Quebec and was built by Acme Construction Company Ltd. of Saint John, the same company that erected the New Brunswick Museum [18].⁵

27. Postal Station A

Fredericton

The History

The Beaux Arts architectural style also appears in Fredericton's Postal Station A. Like the Saint John office [26], the Fredericton post office was designed by an architect with the Department of Public Works. The department signed its contract to build Fredericton station on 14 April 1913, two months after arranging to build the Saint John counterpart.¹ Chief contractors for the Fredericton post office were Falconer and MacDonald. They subcontracted all stonework to Ambrose Wheeler of Moncton, who set up his stonecutting shed on site, to the great delight of Fredericton youth.² Older residents can still recall the noise and dust produced by the cutting saws.

The original post office possessed marble floors and entrance walls, and a huge clock tower. It also had a lovely open courtyard that stretched up from the first floor, through to the second storey and out to an open skylight.³ Sadly, all three features disappeared during a series of renovations made between 1953 and 1956. Fredericton architects Stewart & Howell designed the alterations that included other, minor exterior changes.

Location:	527 Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1913-5
Style:	Beaux Arts
Present Use:	post office
Present Owner:	Government of Canada

The Stone

Sandstone for the original post office and its later addition came from the Hood quarry at Quarryville.² The foundation is made of Hampstead granite.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: olive sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: rusticated and sawn 2. side elevations: sawn
Stone Condition:	excellent, except around entrances (noticeable salt damage)

Notes of Interest

Stonecutter Ambrose Wheeler later constructed several stone buildings in Moncton including Moncton High School, St. George's Anglican Church and the famous Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral [14,57,58].

28. Government of Canada Building

St. George

The History

The countryside around St. George once was the site of nearly four dozen granite quarries, whose reputation during the late 1800s made St. George the unofficial granite capital of the Maritimes. Surprisingly, the 'granite town' itself has only two granite buildings, one of which is the town post office (see also /54/). H. Claire Mott designed the post office around 1935,¹ and a Mr. Marr from Moncton acted as contractor.² The only exterior additions since 1936 are a set of concrete steps and granite-faced walkway installed in 1987.

Location:	corner of Portage Street and Main Street
Construction Dates:	1935-6
Style:	Beaux Arts
Date Stone:	1935
Present Use:	1. post office 2. miscellaneous federal departments
Present Owner:	Government of Canada

The Stone

The post office is made of red granite from the Roix Road quarry,³ and trimmed with pink Dawson Mountain granite that was shaped by Milne, Coutts & Co.² Facing stone for the new walkway came from old St. George quarry dumps, whereas the capstones are made of Hampstead granite.

Stone Type(s):	red and pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	crazy stone (mosaic)
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

In 1902 Thomas Armstrong and Edward McGirr carved the horse-watering trough that is now situated on the street in front of the post office.⁴

29. Post Office

Cap-Pelé

The History

Contractor W.E. Megarity erected the Cap-Pelé post office in 1977 using a standard design supplied by Public Works Canada. It is situated on the main road directly across from Ste-Thérèse Church; both buildings are faced with deep pink granite veneer. According to one source, church authorities sold the post office property to the federal government on the condition that the post office be made of the same stone as the church.

Location:	5 Rue Acadie
Construction Dates:	1977
Style:	modern (contemporary)
Present Use:	post office
Present Use:	Government of Canada

The Stone

The granite veneer used in this building comes from Antinouri Lake quarry northwest of Bathurst.

Stone Type(s):	deep pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	crazy stone (mosaic)
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

The interior (as well as exterior) of Ste-Thérèse Church (1965) is faced with a mosaic of pink granite veneer from Antinouri Lake, and resembles the inverted hull of a ship. J. Heber Brown Ltd. built the church according to designs by architect Gérard Gaudet of Moncton.

30. Old Canadian Pacific Railway Station

McAdam

The History

New Brunswick once possessed half a dozen stone railway stations situated across the province from Campbellton to Saint John. Today all have been demolished or lie idle, save two: one is in Sackville and the other, in McAdam. The McAdam railway station would fit perfectly into a Victorian novel centred around trains. It is old, full of dark corners, slightly decrepit and formerly the scene of much intrigue. The \$2 stamp recently issued by Canada Post and entitled 'Railway Station, McAdam' shows little of the building's charm.

McAdam Station was built in two stages: the original structure went up between 1900 and 1904, and wings were added between 1910 and 1911. ¹ Plans for the core building came from Montreal architect Edward Maxwell who designed it as a small scale imitation of the larger CPR château-style hotels. ² (The style had been developed by Bruce Price of New York, architect of such masterpieces as the Banff Springs Hotel and Château Frontenac.) Joseph MacVay of St. Stephen and eight stonecutters erected the original building and its stone additions. ^{1,3} A local mason, William Buzzell, carved the elegant finials and granite balls visible on the upper storey. ⁴

McAdam Station's large size (285 feet by 45 feet) is due to its geographic location. At the turn of the century, the town became a major junction for the main CPR line and tracks heading north to Edmundston, west to St. Stephen and south to St. Andrews. Up to sixteen trains a day stopped in McAdam from Boston, Montreal, Halifax and elsewhere, spilling hundreds of customers into the lunchroom and waiting rooms. ⁵

Over the years, changing transportation systems caused passenger numbers to decline. First the station hotel and then the lunch counter closed. Visitors today will see ornate, eighty-year-old radiators in the main office alongside modern ticket computers - their juxtaposition aptly symbolic of the Canadian railway system in general.

Location:	Saunders Road
Construction Dates:	1900-04; 1910-11
Style:	château
Present Use:	railway station
Present Owner:	Saint John and Maine Railway Company; on 999-year lease to CP Rail
Status:	National Historic Site (1976)

The Stone

The McAdam area is strewn with loose granite boulders, some of which are so large that they can be cut to yield dimension-sized blocks suitable for building purposes. McAdam Station is constructed mainly of stone chipped from such 'boulder quarries'.³

Stone Type(s):	pale grey and red granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

The two stone crosses in the upper windows of McAdam Station were installed by masons who 'adapted' Maxwell's original window design to suit their own religious leanings.⁵ The artificial pond behind the station is filled with water pumped from Wauklahegan Lake. In the days of steam-powered trains, CPR workers used the reservoir to service their engines.

31. Old Canadian National Railway Station (Via Rail Station)

Sackville

The History

Sackville Railway Station was erected in 1907 by a local contractor, Thomas Reese Anderson.¹ Anderson could have built the station with material from a red sandstone quarry located right in Sackville. Instead, he chose to buy stone from two Cumberland Basin quarries belonging to his friend (and, perhaps, business associate) Henry Read of the Read Stone Company (see Volume I, Chapter III). The exact relationship between Read and Anderson is uncertain. Some documents show Read as being 'in charge of construction',¹ whereas others indicate that Read had shares in T.R. Anderson & Co. Anderson himself wrote: "I have formed a little company...H.C. Read is a silent partner, his company also sold us the stone. This is, of course, confidential."²

Although Sackville Station was likely patterned after standard CN Rail plans, Anderson took liberties with the design by adding such details as the east and west roof gables. The station interior has been renovated several times, but its exterior remains unaltered since 1908.

Location:	Lorne Street, 0.8 km west of Highway 106 (Bridge Street)
Construction Dates:	1907-08
Style:	château
Date Stone:	1907
Present Use:	railway station
Present Owner:	VIA Rail

The Stone

Sackville Station is made of pale olive sandstone with quoins and trim in red sandstone. The former stone comes from Rockport quarry, whereas the latter is from Wood Point quarry.³

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: olive green sandstone 2. trim and quoins: red sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

About a decade after completing Sackville Station, Thomas Anderson was killed by a train in the railyard. It is tempting to imagine the unfortunate man on an evening stroll, gazing at his creation as he walked heedlessly into an oncoming engine.⁴

32. Old Canadian National Railway Station

Shediac

The History

Shediac Station is a smaller, more compact version of the one in Sackville. The architect and contractor are unknown but, given the building's similarity to Sackville Station, one can assume it was constructed according to a standard CN Rail plan. Shediac Station closed in the late 1960s after six decades of service. In June 1979 it was transferred to Public Works Canada, which performs minimal maintenance in token deference to the structure's historic value.

Location:	southeast corner of Weldon Street and Belliveau Avenue
Construction Dates:	1906 ¹
Style:	château
Present Use:	storage
Present Owner:	Government of Canada

The Stone

The olive sandstone used in this station is from the nearby Smith quarry in Shediac.

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good, but with much black weathering

Notes of Interest

Like several stone buildings in New Brunswick, Sackville Station is stamped with a Canadian Bench Marker. The one here is dated MCCCCLXVI.

33. Carleton Martello Tower

Saint John

The History

Carleton Tower was built on an isolated height of land just west of Saint John Harbour, ostensibly to defend the town from land approaches. Says one writer: "...circumstances [combined] to make it among the least useful of all [Martello towers] constructed in British North America."¹

After army engineers drew up plans for the tower around 1813, construction supervisor Captain MacLauchlan (later replaced by Captain Walker) employed military and civilian builders. The latter included Henry Hennigar and Henry Thomas, both of whom were able to command exorbitant wages due to labour shortages caused by the War of 1812.^{2,3} Despite its formidable appearance, the tower has never seen true 'active duty'. Skirmishes erupted in its vicinity throughout the Maine-New Brunswick border dispute (1840s), Fenian Raids (1860s) and World War One, but no real battles took place.⁴

During World War Two, military personnel placed a two-storey concrete and steel superstructure atop the original stone tower to house navigational and communications equipment. This constitutes the only major exterior alteration since 1813.⁵ The National Historic Parks and Sites Branch acquired the tower in 1923 and in 1930 gave it official recognition as a National Historic Site.

Location:	454 Whipple Street
Construction Dates:	1813-15
Style:	military building (Martello tower)
Present Use:	National Historic Park
Present Owner:	Government of Canada
Status:	National Historic Site (1930)

The Stone

The tower is thirty feet high, contains five thousand tons of stone blocks and has walls that in places measure over five feet thick.³ Workers hauled the stone up from the beach in wheelbarrows before cutting it on site. The original lime mortar was made of limestone quarried from the Reversing Falls area of Saint John.

Stone Type(s):	sandstone, granite, shale and diabase
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

Carleton Tower is one of sixteen Martello towers built in British North America between 1796 and 1846. They represented inexpensive but less effective alternatives to the larger, more costly fortifications. The name *Martello* derives from a stone tower on Cape Mortella in Corsica. Although the name initially referred to a structure of specific size and design, it now designates many types of stone towers erected for defence purposes.¹

34. Soldiers Barracks

Fredericton

The History

The Fredericton Military Compound comprises three stone buildings situated near the intersection of Queen and Carleton streets. In 1964 the military suite - Guard House, Officers Quarters and Soldiers Barracks - were collectively declared a National Historic Site.

Although authorities planned to build the Soldiers Barracks around 1825, a large fire delayed construction. So did a running correspondence between various factions as to whether they would use foreign stone, or 'rough stone of the country'.¹ Tenders were published on 14 May 1825,² and in June 1826 contractors Johnston and Thompson finally began work under supervisor Captain Graydon.³

Records are inconsistent as to who designed the barracks. One source writes that "A plan, elevation and section of a barrack...was signed by Jas. R. Arnold, Lieut. Colonel commanding the Royal Engineers of Nova Scotia and dated the 17th of April 1824."⁴ Later drawings (1848) are signed by William Smith, Clerk of Works.⁵ Another possibility is that plans were drawn by J.E. Woolford,⁶ the Royal Engineer and Fredericton barrack master who designed Kings College, Government House and probably the adjacent Officers Quarters [15,35,36].

The completed barracks accommodated 240 soldiers, a number which became enlarged after workers added a married soldiers residence by building six dormers to the attic rooms in 1863. When the entire Military Compound was declared a historic site, the barracks were restored to their 1865 (not 1827) appearance.⁷ Today, the building is used primarily as offices for the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage.

Location:	495 Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1826-8
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	National Historic Site, as part of Military Compound declaration (1964)

The Stone

Stone for the barracks reportedly came from the Rainsford quarry,⁸ which contains rock very similar in texture and colour to the building. Stone in the quoins and belt courses is lighter coloured and coarser textured than the Rainsford material; it closely resembles some of the stone in Kings College [36].

Stone Type(s):	sandstone and shale (buff and purple)
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course; and coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins and belt courses: batted
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

A stone Guard House east of the barracks was erected by Captain Graydon in 1827-8.^{8,9} Over the years it has housed such diverse tenants as a Canadian Infantry School Corps, the magistrate's office and a branch of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board. It currently functions on a seasonal basis as an historical interpretive site.

35. Officers Quarters

Fredericton

The History

Officers Quarters is located across Carleton Street from the Soldiers Barracks and was built after plans by a Royal Engineer, perhaps J.E. Woolford. ¹ Captain Hawkshaw and Lieutenant C.E. Ford supervised its construction between September 1839 and June 1842, about a decade before contractor Otis Small placed a stone addition on the building's west end in 1851. ² The structure is now used to display the York Sunbury Historical Society Museum collection.

Location:	Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1839-42
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	museum
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	National Historic Site, as part of Military Compound declaration (1964)

The Stone

Like its sister buildings, Officers Quarters was constructed of stone from Rainsford quarry. ³

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. north and south elevations: cut stone, even course 2. east and west elevations: coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim: batted
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

A small worn stone at the east end of this building is carved with the date 1840. The stone sits five feet from the ground and the numerals are two inches high. Otis Small also built Christ Church Cathedral and St. Anne's Parish Church in the late 1840s [46,47], using Rainsford stone in both structures.

36. Old Arts Building (Kings College)

Fredericton

The History

On 26 March 1825 *The New Brunswick Courier* published an announcement:

College of New Brunswick. Designs for a New College Building, to be erected in the vicinity of Fredericton, will be received at the office of the Subscriber in Fredericton,...The Building to be of the rough Stone of the country, with Hewn Coins for the Corners,...

Within a few months the building committee awarded the design contract to Royal Engineer John E. Woolford. Although Woolford's original plans called for a dome roof and ornamental balustrade, the builders omitted both features and replaced them with a central pediment.¹ Benjamin Gale acted as supervising architect.² A group of Taylors functioned as chief contractors, employing William Cross of Saint John, John Murray and John Block to do the actual stonework.^{2,3}

The only major addition to Kings College has been a third storey built in 1876.⁴ The college is now called the Old Arts Building and accommodates university administrative offices plus a branch of Canada Post.

Location:	University of New Brunswick campus
Construction Dates:	1825-8
Style:	Neoclassical
Corner Stone:	August 1824
Official Opening:	1 January 1829
Present Use:	1. university offices 2. post office
Present Owner:	University of New Brunswick
Status:	National Historic Site (1950)

The Stone

The coarse-grained stone in Kings College walls is said to have come from a quarry at Salamanca near the Forest Hill area of Fredericton.⁵ A petition submitted in January 1829 by William Cross and James Taylor shows that they found the quarry site after an exhaustive search for suitable stone. "Your Petitioners," they wrote, travelled "over a considerable tract of Country in exploring for the [stone]", incurring 'incalculable expense' in the process. Furthermore, they added, the quarry site "in all probability would have remained unknown for very many years to come" if they hadn't taken the trouble to locate it.⁶

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff sandstone 2. trim: pale orange sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins and trim: rusticated
Stone Condition:	good; base courses spalling badly

Notes of Interest

In their petition for financial reimbursement, Cross and Taylor stated that, although the original construction price was £10,300, their actual costs were £15,000. The additional money related almost totally to masonry costs, which reached £4500, not £1500 as expected. In several instances the men laid masonry to finer specifications than were stipulated in order to "create not only a more substantial Building but a great ornament to the Province." ⁷ Cross and Taylor asked the Legislative Assembly to appreciate the 'great beauty' of their building and come up with the £4700 overrun costs. Considering the elegant and sturdy appearance of Kings College, it is to the government's shame that it did not, in fact, reimburse the two men.

37. Owens Art Gallery

Sackville

The History

In a campus full of red sandstone buildings, Owens Art Gallery is one of the few olive sandstone structures. Its pale green exterior contrasts with four terra cotta friezes, emplaced in the upper walls and carved with motifs and names of famous artists.

The story of the gallery began in the mid-1800s with a Saint John shipbuilder, business entrepreneur and fine art collector named John Owens. Owens died in 1867 leaving a will that authorized a portion of his estate to be used in establishing "a gallery or school of art for the instruction of young persons in drawing and other works of art." ¹ Seventeen years passed before the New Brunswick Legislature incorporated the first Owens Art Institution in 1884. The gallery opened in Saint John under the directorship of artist John Hammond, but money troubles soon plagued the fledgling enterprise and forced its closure.

Owens' trustees waited for several years, then signed a contract with Mount Allison University in 1893, when the Sackville university agreed to build a suitable gallery in exchange for receiving the collection. ¹ The new Owens Art Gallery was designed by Edmund Burke of Toronto and erected for \$25,000 by John F. Teed of Dorchester. ^{2,3} H.H. Mott of Saint John acted as supervising architect. ³

In 1971 authorities altered the gallery interior and added a rear extension using plans by architects Gustavo da Roza (Winnipeg) and Bruce Brown (Toronto). They upgraded gallery facilities by raising the ceiling, adding mobile wall panels and constructing an art conservation area. ⁴ Exterior alterations entailed moving the rear wall back by several feet and adding a rear entrance.

Location:	York Street, Mount Allison Campus
Construction Dates:	1893-5
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	29 May 1894
Official Opening:	March 1895
Present Use:	art gallery
Present Owner:	Mount Allison University

The Stone

Owens Art Gallery is constructed mainly of olive sandstone from the Rockport quarry near Dorchester. ² Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. of Shediac cut stone for the 1971-2 addition using material from Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia and, to a lesser extent, from Beaumont quarry on Fort Folly Peninsula. ⁵

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. foundation: rock-faced ashlar 2. upper courses: grid-tooled
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

John Hammond accompanied the Owens collection to the new art gallery in 1893 and became first director of the Mount Allison Fine Arts Department. Although a painter, Hammond was no recluse. When only nine years old he worked in a marble mill. At age 23 he went gold mining in New Zealand, then sailed home a rich man two years later. He subsequently crossed Canada in 1870 as a member of the first trans-continental survey, an experience which inspired him to become a professional artist. ^{1,6}

After moving to Sackville in 1893, Hammond built a home that is now called The Bermuda House at 118 York Street. The front verandah is supported by six huge red sandstone pillars obtained from Pickard quarry located a few kilometres away. The effect is more impressive than aesthetic as the pillars are three feet square and eight feet tall, quite overpowering the rest of the white clapboard house.

38. Monument Lefebvre

St-Joseph

The History

In 1864 Father Camille Lefebvre moved from Montreal to St-Joseph where he became the religious and cultural focus for the Acadian community in southeast New Brunswick. After his death in 1895, alumni students decided to erect a stone Monument Lefebvre in his memory on St-Joseph Campus. J.C. Dumaresq of Halifax designed the monumental building, and Sylvain Gaudet acted as chief contractor.^{1,2} Construction began in September 1896 on the edifice that came to house a museum, theatre and science instruction rooms.

Public Works Canada took possession of the building in 1989 and has upgraded the premises by improving its theatre facilities, reinforcing the stone walls and raising safety standards. The renovated structure has an Acadian Museum on the ground floor and a first class stage theatre.

Location:	west side of Rue Central, 2 km south of Highway 106
Construction Dates:	1896
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Inauguration:	16 June 1897
Present Use:	1. governmental 2. miscellaneous offices
Present Owner:	Government of Canada (to be passed back to Province in December 1990)

The Stone

Monument Lefebvre contains stone from the Caledonia quarry, which was owned in the 1890s by the alumni president, Sir Pierre Armand Landry.¹ Another document refers to the quarry as 'McAlvey Quarries', a name derived from one of its previous owners, Thomas MacKelvie.³ Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. of Dieppe excavated dimension stone for the recent renovations from the old Boudreau quarry, situated on Fort Folly Point just west of the Caledonia quarry.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair

Notes of Interest

Sir Pierre Armand Landry was the first Acadian supreme court judge and also the first Acadian to be knighted.²

39. Seaman's or Marine Hospital

Douglastown

The History

During the early nineteenth century, communities along the Miramichi River belonged to a vibrant shipbuilding and timber-producing centre. Vessels arrived from overseas carrying supplies for the growing colony, and left with holds full of lumber from New Brunswick forests.

Foreign ship traffic brought foreign sailors, some of whom fell ill and had to be boarded with local residents. In 1823 a group of Miramichi people asked the province to erect a proper seaman's hospital in Newcastle. The ensuing years of petitioning culminated on 10 November 1829 with tenders being called for stonework on a "building to be erected for a Seaman's Hospital", not in Newcastle, but in Douglastown.^{1,2} A Douglastown stonemason named Matthew Lamont won the contract; he also helped to erect Government House in 1828-9 [15].

For eighty years after its completion, Seaman's Hospital accommodated sick mariners and the occasional social function. As the era of wooden ships ended, however, so did the number of visiting sailors decline. Vessels were being made larger and could no longer pass the shallow sandbar spanning the Miramichi River mouth.³ By 1921, patient numbers had dropped to about ten, and the hospital closed. Two years later, federal officials sold the hospital to St. Samuel's Parish for use as a church hall.

Location:	south end of Church Street, a few hundred feet south of Highway 11, 2.2 km west of Chatham Bridge overpass
Construction Dates:	c. 1830-31 ⁴
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	vacant
Present Owner:	St. Samuel's Parish
Status:	National Historic Site (1989)

The Stone

Most literature references to the marine hospital maintain that the building stone arrived from Scotland as ship ballast. It is true that ballast came regularly from Britain to Douglastown, where it was dumped offshore to form the 'Ballast Island' visible today. Still, no primary evidence exists to prove a ballast origin for the hospital stone. On the contrary, it almost certainly is local.

Government officials of the day wrote about the 'abundance of excellent free stone in the immediate vicinity.'⁵ An 1876 map of Northumberland County shows a sandstone quarry just east of Douglastown at Bartibog;⁶ and outcrops in the area closely resemble stone in the hospital walls. Even more suggestively,

stonemason Matthew Lamont received his pay 'for digging Cellar, [and] finding all materials & erecting said Building.' ⁷

Stone Type(s):	yellow sandstone with some conglomerate
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: cut stone and coarsed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: sparrow-pecked and boasted with chisel-drafted margins 2. other elevations: boasted
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

Seaman's Hospital has an uncertain future. In July 1989 it was declared a National Historic Site, meaning that the federal government will provide up to fifty per cent of the money required to buy and renovate the building. Whether the local historical group, Miramichi Heritage Inc., can raise the additional sum remains to be seen.

40. Miramichi Hospital

Newcastle

The History

Ernest Hutchinson of Douglastown gave Miramichi Hospital to Northumberland County residents as a gift, and supervised its construction. It cost \$90,000 when fully equipped, and was designed by John Leonard Heans of Saint John.¹ Since the hospital's completion in 1916, there have been three major additions in brick and concrete. These are the large north wing (1959-61), the outpatient and ambulance wing (1987) and the maintenance wing (1988).

Location:	673 King George Highway
Construction Dates:	1915-16
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	1 July 1915
Opening Date:	1 July 1916
Present Use:	hospital
Present Owner:	Miramichi Hospital Board of Trustees

The Stone

Stone for the hospital came from the Hill quarry west of Newcastle.¹

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

At the time of its construction, Miramichi Hospital possessed the most modern medical equipment of all Maritime hospitals.

CHURCHES AND RECTORIES

Churches and Rectories

41	St. John's Church	Saint John
46	Christ Church Cathedral (<i>PANB Photograph P33/60</i>)	Fredericton
47	Christ Church Parish Church (<i>PANB Photograph P61/204</i>)	Fredericton
52	St. John the Baptist Church	Chamcook
53	St. James' Church	Lower Jemseg
59	First United Baptist Church	Moncton
62	St-Anselme Church	Dieppe
65	St. Patrick's Church (<i>PANB Photograph P6/47</i>)	Nelson-Miramichi
69	Sacred Heart Church	Bathurst
74	St-Paul Church	Bas-Caraquet
75	St-Jude-St-Simon Church	Grande-Anse



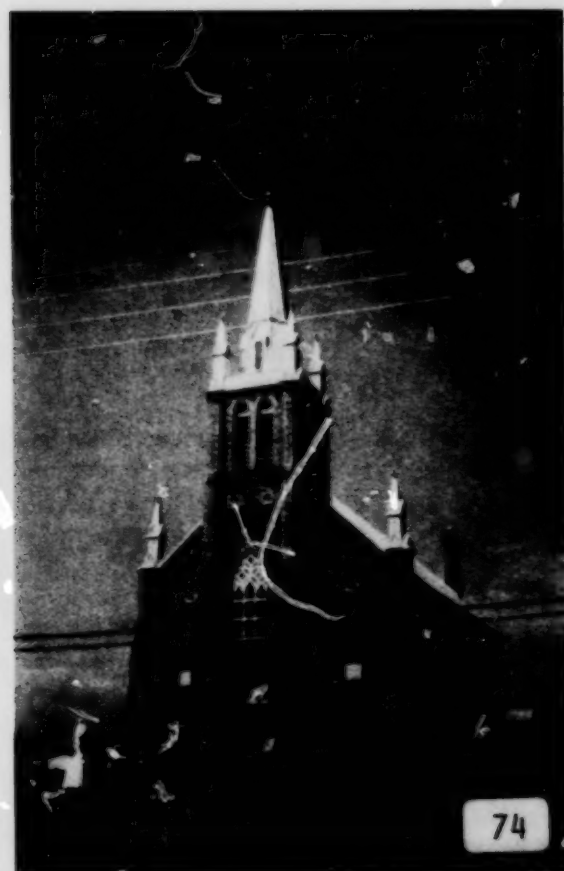
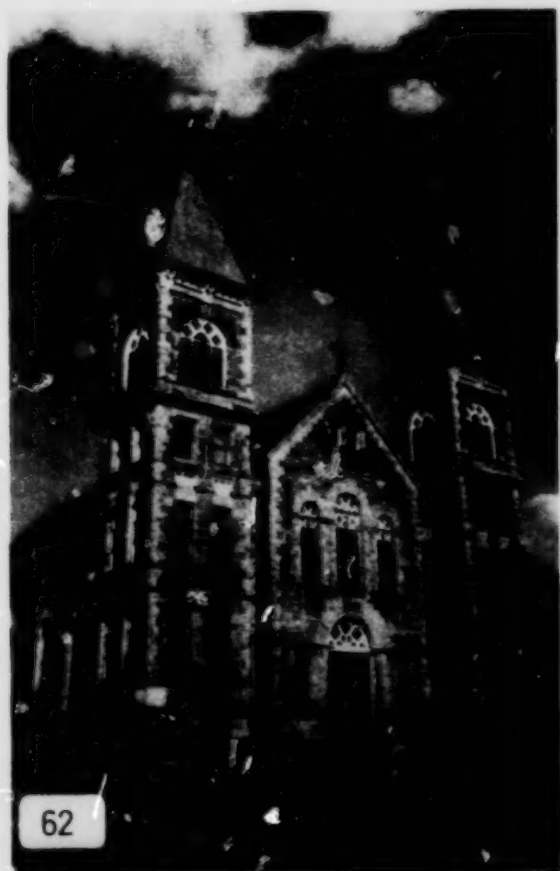












41. St. John's Church (The Stone Church)

Saint John

The History

In a city full of stone churches, St. John's Church (also called The Stone Church) stands as the oldest one. Like nearby Immaculate Conception Church [42] it suffered no material damage during the Great 1877 Fire. The man who built Stone Church, Robert Barbour, also erected the nearby Saint John County Court House [1].¹ Although a Mr. Crookshank received \$30 for making church plans,² the final design was by Scottish architect Lloyd Johnston.

Architect John Cunningham [1] designed the intricate stone turrets that were installed around 1828.⁴ Stonemason Joseph Bell from Dumfries in Scotland did such a magnificent job of creating the turrets that an author writing a century later felt moved to describe them as 'the very acme of stone carving'.⁴ Even today, the church tower forms a landmark on the city skyline, its turrets slowly but relentlessly being eroded by acidic rain and fog.

The completed church cost almost £8000.⁵ Several decades later (1872) another \$12,000 went into major alterations,⁶ which included a north wing designed by Saint John architect Matthew Stead.⁷ Balston C. Kenway supervised the renovations and William Causey did the masonry.^{8,9}

Location:	87 Carleton Street
Construction Dates:	1823-c. 1828
Style:	Gothic Revival
Consecration:	16 July 1826
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

On 13 September 1823, architect Johnston advertised for two thousand tons of rough masonry and seven hundred tons of freestone to build the church.¹⁰ New Brunswick possessed few major dimension stone quarries at that time and, in the end, the stone arrived from overseas as ballast - possibly from Bristol in southwest England.^{11,12}

The variety of stone types visible in the original St. John's Church is remarkable. Multiple shades of rubble sandstone, quartzite, shale and slate appear alongside cut granite quoins. The turret, facade and some sills are of buff sandstone. The north addition contains a facade of local limestone trimmed with buff sandstone of unknown origin.

Stone Type(s):	various
Shape and Coursing:	1. original church: coursed rubble walls with boasted stone on facade and turret 2. addition: cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	variable
Stone Condition:	1. buff sandstone: poor 2. other stone: fair

Notes of Interest

It is a commonly-held myth that most nineteenth-century stone buildings in New Brunswick are made of 'ballast stone from Britain.' St. John's Stone Church is one of the few instances in which this is true.

In the east chancel window, the head of St. Mark has been placed on the body of St. Luke, and vice versa. ¹³

42. Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception

Saint John

The History

The architectural record of this cathedral is as complex as that for Stone Church. Church authorities initially engaged a New York architect named Charles F. Anderson in 1852. When building commenced in 1853 under project manager William Smith, it appears that workers followed plans by Matthew Stead of Saint John.¹ New York architect P.C. Keely designed the side chapels in 1861 whereas a local man, Patrick Morrissey, drew plans for the gateway around the same time, ten years before Matthew Stead reappeared as architect for the spire, built by John Flood and Son.^{1,2}

The cathedral and all interior decorations were completed by 1885 for a total cost of \$200,000.¹ Over the next century, pollution and the elements took their toll on the limestone walls, necessitating major restoration work. Labourers made extensive repairs to the interior and exterior between 1982 and 1984, including repointing and sandblasting the stonemasonry. Restoration costs were \$1.4 million.

Location:	91 Waterloo Street
Construction Dates:	1853-85
Style:	Gothic Revival
First Stone:	25 April 1853
Consecration:	16 July 1885
Present Use:	cathedral
Present Owner:	Diocese of Saint John

The Stone

Limestone used in the main body of the cathedral was obtained from two quarries: one near Lawlor Lake in Rothesay and the other at Indiantown (west Saint John).³ Stone for the side chapel and trim came from a Westmorland County quarry,⁴ most likely the Boudreau. Hampstead granite appears in the entrance steps and some quoins.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: limestone 2. trim and side chapel: buff-yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	various
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Over two hundred stonecutters were employed during cathedral construction, and earned combined stipends - one hesitates to call them salaries - of £1013. As was the case in so many nineteenth-century New Brunswick churches, volunteer labour was the norm.¹

A remarkable bas-relief sculpture of Leonardo Da Vinci's *The Last Supper* sits above the northeast entrance, and was carved from Vermont marble by an American artist who created the panel in a small hut erected on Cliff Street.^{1,5} *The Last Supper* is one of the finest examples of marblework in New Brunswick.

43. Trinity Church

Saint John

The History

Trinity Church stands in the heart of downtown Saint John on the same site as its two predecessors, built in 1791 and 1856, the latter of which collapsed in the Great 1877 Fire. W.T. Thomas of Montreal designed the present church, and local architect R.C. John Dunn supervised construction.¹ Although contractor J.B. McDonald & Co. signed the building contract for \$55,985,^{1,2} final costs reached \$84,000.³ The construction project included an adjacent stone Sunday school that now accommodates church offices and choir quarters.

By 1953-54, severe deterioration of the stone and mortar spurred church authorities to fund a major renovation program. The steeple, tower and east wall were dismantled almost to the ground, and rebuilt. Stonemasons also replaced many of the sandstone sills, lintels and quoins, and repointed the school.

Location:	115 Charlotte Street
Construction Dates:	1878-80
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	19 May 1879
Consecration:	9 December 1880
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

The exterior of Trinity Church combines limestone walls with sandstone trim and decorative red granite columns. Torryburn quarry near Rothesay supplied the limestone for both the original church and 1950s renovations.⁴ Although no documents could be found indicating the source of the original sandstone, it looks to have come from Boudreau quarry.

A Saint John stonemason, Richard Welch, cut and carved the exterior stone. Joseph Holmes of Boston carved the pulpit with its elaborate trimmings of St. George granite, French Caen stone and Ohio freestone. Huge grey granite pillars of unknown origin (St. George?) line both sides of the nave.⁵ The Estate of E.A. Smith (now Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd.) of Shediac supplied the new sandstone from a quarry in Wallace, Nova Scotia, and cut it at their Shediac stone plant.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: grey limestone 2. trim and quoins: buff and olive sandstone 3. pillars: grey and red granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

The Royal Coat of Arms inside the church represents the House of Hanover and originally hung in the Boston State House before the American Revolution.

During the Loyalist evacuation of Boston, it was retrieved by British troops and, through a circuitous route, arrived in Halifax. From Halifax it was sent to Saint John where Loyalist descendents installed it in the 1856 Trinity Church. Captain F.B. Hazen rescued the Arms from the charred church in 1877; three years later parishioners installed it in the present Trinity Church. ¹

44. Old Centenary Methodist Church (Centenary-Queen Square Methodist Church)

Saint John

The History

Centenary Church was the first church to be started and the last to be finished after the Great 1877 Fire, and cost almost \$80,000 - double the initial price estimate.^{1,2} Architect John Welch of New York drew the plans and specifications, which James C. Dumaresq used during his employment as supervising architect. A local firm, Bond & Mildren, became principal contractors and subcontracted the stonework to James Thompson (head mason) and John Harrison (chief stonecutter).²

Location:	95 Wentworth Street
Construction Dates:	1878-82
Style:	Gothic Revival
Dedication:	27 August 1882
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	United Church of Canada

The Stone

Much of Centenary-Queen Square Church rests on a foundation of grey granite from Hampstead. Limestone in the church walls comes from the Suspension Bridge quarry near Saint John; the sandstone trim is from Westmorland County.² Some 'sandstone' in this building is actually artificial material manufactured by D.H. Wheeler of Saint John. * Sand was affixed to cement or, in some cases, cast iron to create features such as the support columns within the nave.^{3,4}

The sandstone portion of the church is in very poor condition. This is due in part to its position beneath the limestone. Precipitation running off limestone creates a weak acid that dissolves the sandstone's chemical matrix. Attempts, as seen here, to 'restore' sandstone with a coat of black paint only worsen the problem as paint simply traps the acidic solution within the stone.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: grey limestone and buff sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	1. cut stone, broken course 2. north elevation only: random rubble
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	1. limestone and granite: good 2. sandstone: very poor

* Only some of the window and other trim stone is artificial: not all, as is stated in MacLean and MacCollum (1967).

Notes of Interest

This structure was built as Centenary Methodist Church, and obtained its present hyphenated name in 1939 after the congregations of Queen Square Church and Centenary Church amalgamated into one. The church contains a stained glass window, donated by architect John Welch in memory of his son, who died at age four.³

45. St. Andrew's Church (The Church of St. Andrew and St. David)

Saint John

The History

Old St. Andrew's Church is another 'amalgamated church' resulting from the union of two congregations - in this instance, St. Andrew's and St. David's, joined in 1962. Windows and furniture from the latter establishment were installed in the former building.

Contractors Sterling and Emery built St. Andrew's Church for \$65,000 shortly after the Great 1877 Fire,¹ using designs by the Toronto firm of Langley, Langley & Burke. Sterling 'was so careful that he laid every stone of the elaborate front [facade] with his own hands'.¹ Renovations to the church in 1983 included repairs to stonework on the towers, front walls and steps.

Location:	164 Germain Street
Construction Dates:	1878-79
Style:	Gothic Revival
First Service:	16 March 1879
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	United Church of Canada

The Stone

The church rests on a grey granite foundation and has a facade comprising red sandstone with olive grey sandstone trim. Newspapers report that the Port Philip quarries in Nova Scotia supplied the olive sandstone trim.¹ They also say the red sandstone came from Shepody Bay,¹ which would refer to either the Hopewell Cape or Marys Point quarry - most likely, the latter. The front entrance displays two polished pillars of red St. George granite supporting carved sandstone capitals.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red and grey sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite 3. pillars: red granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	sparrow-pecked
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

The wooden church pulpit came from St. David's Church, and was handmade by John Rogerson, a famous carver of ship figureheads.²

46. Christ Church Cathedral

Fredericton

The History

Christ Church Cathedral resulted largely from the energies and vision of Reverend John Medley. When Medley became the first Bishop of Fredericton in 1845, his friends in Exeter, England presented him with a generous parting gift: £1500 sterling plus a £1400 cheque "towards a cathedral church, or any other church purpose."¹ Upon arriving in Fredericton, Medley used the money to commission Frank Wills (a young architectural draftsman from Exeter) to measure St. Mary's Church in Snettisham, Norfolk and bring the dimensions to New Brunswick.¹

Even before Wills arrived with his plans, labourers had turned sod for the new cathedral. The stone-laying ceremony on 15 October 1845 augured well for the project: "The morning presented rather a gloomy sky, but just as the stone was about to be laid, a momentary gleam of sun-shine enlivened the scene, which...appeared to awaken much interest in the minds of the spectators."²

As work proceeded, financial and other factors forced repeated alterations to the original design. Wills remained as the primary architect for a while, and supervised the contractor, Otis Small. After Wills left for New York in 1848, William Butterfield provided drawings for the building's east end. Butterfield revised some of Wills' drawings, then had *his* plans altered by the Bishop. It was a veritable 'cathedral by committee'.³ Come the consecration ceremony in August 1853, the cathedral could scarcely be described as a replica of St. Mary's. It resembled that church, but also displayed features of Selby Abbey, Merton College Chapel and Exeter Cathedral. Nonetheless, it was the most spacious church in North America.³

Lightning struck the cathedral roof on 3 July 1911, sparking a fire that severely damaging the spire, bells and organ. The replacement spire was designed by J. DeLancey Robinson and surpassed the old one by a height of twenty feet, thus more closely approximating the original St. Mary's steeple. Exterior dimensions of Christ Church Cathedral otherwise have remained unchanged since 1853.³ Serious cracks found in the tower in the late 1970s spurred an ongoing maintenance program that is more repair work than true restoration.

Location:	168 Church Street
Construction Dates:	1845-53
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	15 October 1845
Consecration:	31 August 1853
Present Use:	cathedral
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada
Status:	National Historic Site (1980)

The Stone

The rough olive freestone forming the cathedral walls came from a site near Fredericton, probably Rainsford quarry. Grindstone Island in Shepody Bay provided the finer grained sandstone used in the buttresses and quoins, and framing the front entrance. ⁴ Quarries in Caen, Normandy supplied the dressed sandstone around the windows and doorways. ⁴ Contrary to most published information, it almost certainly is Caen stone (not Grindstone Island material) that forms the huge supporting pillars within the cathedral.

Although local stonemasons worked the New Brunswick stone, records show that Exeter men finished the Caen stone before its shipment to New Brunswick. ⁵ A Mr. Rowe of St. Sidwells in Exeter carved the Caen stone font, plus the east and west window traceries. ⁶ The Caen stone around the windows is badly weathered exteriorly, a situation that has been worsened by attempts to cover the damage with grey cement. Some quoins and wall stones are chipped, and the whole building needs repointing, but otherwise the Grindstone Island and Rainsford quarry material has weathered well.

Stone Type(s):	buff and olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. trim and quoins: boasted and batted
Stone Condition:	variable

Notes of Interest

It is beyond the scope of this report to cite the cathedral's numerous features, not the least of which are its famous stained glass windows. Interested individuals will find further information on the windows and other architectural details in a booklet available from the Cathedral Office.

47. Christ Church Parish Church (St. Anne's Chapel of Ease)

Fredericton

The History

Slow progress on Christ Church Cathedral [46] prompted Bishop John Medley to erect a smaller church that would temporarily serve his liturgical purposes until the cathedral's completion. St. Anne's Chapel of Ease was built in ten months, then renamed as Christ Church Parish Church in 1854 following consecration of the cathedral.¹ Medley again chose Frank Wills as architect and Otis Small as contractor.^{2,3} The result of their combined labours produced an architectural gem that many consider to be the finest small North American parish church of its vintage in the English Gothic revival style.

For over a century the church stood its parishioners well. The congregation grew steadily, however, to the extent that in 1959 authorities decided to expand the building. J.L. Feeney and S.W. Emmerson designed the first addition (1960-62), which was built of stone and brick by Diamond Construction Ltd.⁴ (Brothers Royden and Harold Ryan cut and finished the stone.)⁵ In 1965, church officials erected a second stone and concrete wing to house a gymnasium and a lady's lounge.

Location:	245 Westmorland Street
Construction Dates:	1846-7
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	30 May 1846
Consecration:	18 March 1847
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

Records of the day say only that St. Anne's Chapel walls were made of local stone, 'local' probably meaning the same Rainsford quarry that supplied stone for Christ Church Cathedral. The quoins and sills look to have come from Grindstone Island. Sandstone for the 1960s additions was removed from Kilburn quarry located on MacLean Brook west of Highway 8 in Nashwaak Village.⁶

Stone Type(s):	sandstone (several colours)
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins: sparrow-pecked 3. addition: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good; some chipped quoins

Notes of Interest

The pale grey stone accenting the brick portion of the 1960 addition is Indiana limestone. The material contains many small fossils.

48. Brunswick Street United Baptist Church

Fredericton

The History

A few streets south of St. Anne's Chapel is Brunswick Street United Baptist Church, erected shortly after an 1882 fire destroyed the previous building. Architect D.E. Dunham drew the plans, and contractors Bond & Milden oversaw construction. In a single week, parishioners raised about \$7500 of the \$16,000 required to erect the church. ¹

The original church has undergone three stages of alteration. The first (1909) expanded the vestry northward and required workers to move the rectory upriver by several feet. Five years later the sanctuary was enlarged. Lastly, contractors affixed a large brick gymnasium to the northwest wall of the church (1927). ² The walls have since undergone extensive bead repointing work that is more functional than aesthetic.

Location:	160 Brunswick Street
Construction Dates:	1882-3
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	1 September 1882
Date Stone:	1882
Dedication:	11 November 1883
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	held in trust for Congregation of Brunswick Street Baptist Church

The Stone

Church parishioners maintain that stone for the church walls was quarried near Fredericton. Another reference says it came from the Dunn quarry at Morrison Mills near present-day Wilsey Road. ³ Judging from the close resemblance between stone in the original building and its two stone extensions, the same quarry provided building material in 1909 and 1914. The buff trim stone came from a quarry near Dorchester ⁴ and bears much similarity to material from Boudreau quarry.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: purple sandstone 2. trim and quoins: buff-yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. foundation: boasted
Stone Condition:	1. purple sandstone: good to excellent 2. buff sandstone: poor to fair

Notes of Interest

In 1884 George Sissen painted a lovely watercolour of the church. It is on display in the Sunday School. Like Christ Church Cathedral, this structure is experiencing subsidence problems due to a very shallow foundation.

49. St. Paul's United Church

Fredericton

The History

Workers prepared the site for the present St. Paul's United Church by lifting the old wooden church and shifting it a few hundred feet away. (It later was moved to Charlotte Street and turned into an apartment building.)¹ After James C. Dumaresq designed the new structure,² contractor William Lawlor entered a \$18,400 bid to construct it.¹ He won the contract in July 1882, perhaps because he had worked with Dumaresq two years earlier on the New Brunswick Legislative Building [16].

Whatever good reputation Lawlor may have gained while erecting the government building, he squandered on St. Paul's. The church committee complained constantly about his slow pace, but for several years attempted verbal encouragement. In December 1885 they gave up: "After a long discussion it was moved by Jas. Hodge, seconded by J.L. Inches, that a committee be appointed to settle with Mr. Lawlor and take the work off his hands. Carried."³ The only major structural change since church completion is a stone west wing (1916-18), named the Fraser Memorial Building in memory of Donald Fraser.⁴

Location:	224 York Street
Construction Dates:	1882-6
Style:	Gothic Revival
Date Stone:	1882
Dedication:	10 January 1886
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	United Church of Canada

The Stone

St. Paul's Church is made of pale grey limestone with buff, medium-grained sandstone trim and quoins. The limestone came from Lawlor Lake near Rothesay.⁵ Although sandstone in the quoins and trim looks very similar to rock from Grindstone Island, that quarry was closed by the 1880s. Either the rock is from another source, or it is Grindstone Island stone left over from an earlier building project.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: limestone 2. trim and quoins: buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim and quoins: battled
Stone Condition:	1. limestone: good 2. sandstone: poor to fair

Notes of Interest

In his drawing specifications, Dumaresq noted that it would cost \$15,000 to build a church in either brick or stone. Lawlor's accepted bid was \$18,400. The final cost of the church in 1886? Twenty-five thousand dollars.⁶

50. St. John Evangelist Anglican Church

Nashwaaksis

The History

The north side of Fredericton has one small stone church that makes up in charm what it lacks in size. John Henry Hokewell of London, England designed the structure sometime in 1852, and it was built shortly afterwards for about £400.¹ Although a rector in 1912 declared that 'there was much to be done in the way of repairs both inside and outside', major renovations did not occur until 1957, when workers extended the church westward and enlarged the vestry.² Some defective stones also were replaced in May 1989.

Location:	76 Main Street
Construction Dates:	1853-55
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	18 July 1853
Consecration:	12 March 1856
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

Opinions differ as to the source of stone for this structure. Oral tradition has it that workers excavated the rock from a ledge on church property, but a 1956 reference states that the stone came from Robinson quarry several kilometres away.³ The quoins and some trim are a buff sandstone that looks like Grindstone Island material. Other trim pieces are made of red sandstone that may be from Marys Point in Shepody Bay.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff and olive sandstone 2. trim and quoins: buff and red sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim and quoins: battled
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

The graveyard behind St. John Evangelist Church holds an unusual stone monument made of buff sandstone and shaped like a cross. The vertical part of the 'cross' is carved to resemble a tree trunk, and its arms are branches. Ivy leaves encircle the trunk, and at its base is a single, carved forget-me-not. Faintly discernable beneath the moss are the words: "In memory of Eliza Saunders..."

51. St. Paul's Church

Grand Harbour, Grand Manan Island

The History

Two small but beautiful country churches were built in Charlotte County during the early 1840s. One is in Chamcook near St. Andrew's. The older of the two, St. Paul's, lies on Grand Manan Island and is the second oldest stone church in the diocese (the oldest being The Stone Church in Saint John).

Fire destroyed the original St. Paul's Church at Grand Harbour on 9 October 1839. Yet "ere the ashes of the ruined church were scarcely cold", as Reverend John Dunn wrote, "a subscription paper was circulated for the erection of a new church".¹ Within a year, parishioners had raised almost £567, and that winter they began excavating stone from a nearby quarry.

Construction took place during the summer of 1840 under the direction of Cornelius Connelly, master mason.² Workers shaped blocks from the rough stone, and used horse-drawn drags to move blocks about the site. Course after course the walls rose and, by July 1840, the church was complete save for the interior and belfry. The finished structure cost about £720, leaving a debt of £153 for which John Dunn assumed personal payment.³ Although the steeple was altered several times, the stonework has remained unchanged since the 1840s. Walls were last repointed about 25 years ago.

Location:	Grand Harbour
Construction Date:	1840
Style:	Gothic Revival
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

[The author did not visit this church. Descriptions of its stonework are based on telephone interviews with church parishioners, and an examination of photographs.]

St. Paul's Church has sandstone walls with granite quoins and probably a granite foundation. The sandstone came from a quarry on the island, whereas the Hampstead quarry most likely supplied granite for the quoins and foundation.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: sandstone and shale 2. quoins: granite
Shape and Coursing:	1. walls: coursed rubble 2. quoins: cut stone
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Anne Dunn, the Reverend's wife, kept a journal that gives vivid accounts of how the quarrymen survived in the 1839-40 winter:

...they built huts of the branches of trees; in these they lived, while they quarried the stone, which they afterwards brought,...over a partially frozen morass to the site of the church....of these people, some had not, excepting potatoes, any food but that supplied to them by the missionary. ²
[The men received four shillings per day.]

Anne Dunn also took an unaccompanied fundraising trip to Britain to help pay off her husband's church-building debt. She placed her requests without fear - and apparently with great success - to stranger and friend alike, including no less a figure than Queen Victoria's Aunt Adelaide. ⁴

52. St. John the Baptist Chapel of Ease

Chamcook

The History

Chamcook parishioners began to raise money for their new stone church during the summer of 1841.¹ After sufficient pledges were obtained, the building committee called for tenders around September 1841, specifying that payment was to be £50 upon signing the agreement; £100 on the erection, boarding and shingling; and the balance (unspecified) upon the committee's reception of the church.² Bishop Medley of Fredericton consecrated the completed church five years later. Its only major exterior additions since then have been a stone chancel on the south wall (1872) and a wooden porch on the west wall. Angus Stinson of St. Andrew's served as contractor for both alterations.³

Location:	west side of Highway 127, 12.3 km south of Highway 1
Construction Dates:	c. 1842-3
Style:	Gothic Revival
Consecration:	16 July 1846
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

The church walls were made of local field and beach stones, as well as some quarry rock excavated from nearby outcrops of red sandstone. Quoins in the original church are buff sandstone that looks to have come from Grindstone Island. The addition contains buff and red sandstone quoins.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red and buff sandstone, diabase, shale, and conglomerate 2. quoins: red and buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. quoins: batted with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

According to old pay slips, Angus Stinson received \$2.50 per day while building the chancel. His assistants obtained daily salaries ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Another bill shows that James Summers invoiced 25 cents for each of the 160 stone loads he carted to the church site.¹

53. St. James' Church

Lower Jemseg

The History

Little information exists on the history of St. James' Church. A polished red granite stone placed in the rear wall is inscribed with the date 1887. Another clue lies in one of the stained glass windows, which displays the words *A Gift from the Builder J.R. Cuming and his wife...* The author could not discover who designed the church, nor who created the fine wooden carvings decorating the interior.

Location:	east side of highway between Jemseg and Lower Jemseg, 6.6 km south of that road's intersection with Highway 695.
Construction Dates:	c. 1887
Style:	Gothic Revival
Date Stone:	1887
Consecration:	24 June 1889
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

Lower Jemseg residents say that the church is made from a combination of local field stone and French Caen stone remaining from the construction of Christ Church Cathedral in Fredericton. Inspection of the church exterior supports this assertion.

The walls are of split field stones - mostly medium-grained buff sandstone with some red sandstone and brown shale. The finer grained sandstone used in the window sills is most likely Caen stone; yellow paint and cement obscure its surface, but the stone shows the same severe deterioration as the Caen stone in the cathedral's window sills. Apart from the sills, the stonework of St. James' Church is in excellent condition. It has been carefully maintained over the years and presents a charming example of field stonemasonry.

The grey granite forming the quoins and foundation was brought up from Hampstead on a sail-powered wood boat by Medley Dykeman. Dykeman's grandson, Stanley Dykeman, recalls his grandfather mentioning that of all the men involved in church construction, only one - Mr. Van Wart - had strength enough to roll a stone-laden wheelbarrow up a ramp to the highest courses of the building.¹

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: grey, buff and purple sandstone 2. quoins and foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim: batted and boasted
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

It is said that the architect of St. James' Church modelled its design after an English church, duplicating every detail including its lepers window on the front wall. This rosette-shaped opening was carved through a thick piece of stone. At one time, English custom forbade lepers from entering a church. Instead, the unfortunate souls could only stand outside and gaze through the tiny window at the service within.

54. Old Presbyterian Rectory

St. George

The History

The Presbyterian Rectory is one of only two New Brunswick buildings made of St. George granite (see also [28]). All we know about its construction is that local men erected it for their pastor, Reverend Hillock, around the late 1890s or early 1900s. ¹ The building served as a rectory for about thirty years before being converted into two apartments. When the lower unit became too dilapidated for residential premises, authorities turned it into a Sunday school. ²

The present owners acquired the old manse in 1987. They have successfully convert the once-gloomy, decrepit interior into a light-filled, spacious family residence that likely surpasses even the original rectory in charm and comfort.

Location:	47 Campbell Hill
Construction Dates:	c. 1890s-early 1900s
Style:	non-specific
Present Use:	residential
Present Owner:	Braithwaite family

The Stone

The residence is made of pink granite with pale grey granite quoins and trim. All stone came from quarries near St. George.

Stone Type(s):	pink and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	crazy stone (mosaic)
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good; needs repointing

Notes of Interest

The Braithwaites plan to build a front entrance porch on the rectory, and will use local granite so as to preserve the building's integrity.

55. St. Bernard's Church

Moncton

The History

Like many stone churches in New Brunswick, the present St. Bernard's Church replaced a smaller wooden church that could no longer accommodate its burgeoning congregation. St. Bernard's Reverend Henry Meahan held a public meeting in 1885 to announce his intention of erecting a new church. Parishioners responded enthusiastically and raised \$10,000 in subscriptions on the spot.¹

Construction began in 1887 using plans provided by Saint John architect G. Ernest Fairweather. Contractor Auguste P. LeBlanc and masonry inspector J.H. McGrath worked as steadily as funding permitted,^{1,2} and on 1 November 1891 Father Meahan presented his first mass in the church. Costs totalled about \$40,000.^{2,3}

The church has undergone four stages of exterior renovations. It received front steps in 1915 for \$1781 and, one year later, an elaborate facade costing \$2939. The architect and contractor for both projects were R.A. Fréchet and T.D. LeBlanc respectively.⁴ In 1962, \$200,000 went into building a new vestry and sacristy designed by LeBlanc, Gaudet, Roy and Siemmes.⁵ More recently (1988), Nap Rioux from Moncton installed new granite steps for the church entrance.

Location:	45 Botsford Street
Construction Dates:	1887-91
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	19 August 1888
Dedication:	1 November 1891
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Stone for the original church, front steps and facade came from McSweeney quarry located north of Moncton at Scotch Settlement on the old Buctouche-Moncton Railway.² The stone shows a thin pervasive layer of black weathering, but otherwise is in fair condition.

The Estate of E.A. Smith (now Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd.) supplied, cut and installed sandstone for the 1962 addition. The stone came partly from the company's Shediac quarry and partly from Wallace, Nova Scotia. Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex obtained stone for the granite steps from its quarry in Hampstead.

Stone Type(s):	1. pale olive sandstone 2. granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim: rock-faced ashlar and batted
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

St. Bernard's was the first first stone church in Moncton. Its stained glass windows were designed and manufactured by companies in New York and Munich, Germany.⁶

56. St. Bernard's Rectory

Moncton

The History

The same architect who designed the steps and facade of St. Bernard's Church between 1915 and 1917 also planned the church rectory in 1914.¹ Labourers completed the rectory in slightly over a year for a cost of about \$19,000.¹ Except for a concrete north wing erected in 1962, the rectory exterior has remained unaltered.

Location:	43 Botsford Street
Construction Dates:	1914-5
Style:	Gothic Revival
Present Use:	rectory
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

St. Bernard's Rectory is made of stone from 'Father Savage's own' quarry in Notre-Dame.² Some published reports assume this to be the same McSweeney quarry that provided stone for the original St. Bernard's church, but they in fact were two separate operations.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Father Hynes of St. Bernard's Church is author of the book *Moncton's Catholic Roots*, in which he states that the rectory contract was signed on 3 August 1914, just before the onset of World War One.¹ Had the war begun earlier, Hynes suggests, construction might have been postponed until the end of hostilities in 1918.

57. Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral *Moncton*

The History

On 30 August 1936, Bishop Bray of Saint John announced a papal decree proclaiming the creation of a new archdiocese for New Brunswick. It was to be separated off from the Saint John diocese, and establish its headquarters in Moncton.¹ When an Acadian, Monseigneur Arthur Melanson, became enthroned as the Archbishop of Moncton in February 1937, he became a rallying point for the region's Acadian Catholics who desired their own church, rather than using the decidedly anglophone St. Bernard's Church. Melanson headed their wishes; shortly after his inauguration, he launched a project to build a stone cathedral that would be not just a monument to God but also a symbol of the provincial Acadian renaissance.

Father Melanson's fund raising campaign was formidable. For months he 'sold stones' at \$5 each - "Qui donc pourrait refuser cette pierre aux prix de \$5.00?" said his pledge sheet - and for months local papers published lists of donors.² By 1939 Melanson had gathered about \$46,000 - a remarkable achievement considering the precarious finances of most Monctonians in the late 1930s.³

R.A. Fr chet of Montreal and his son Jean-Paul designed the cathedral,⁴ and on 24 April 1939 contractor Ambrose Wheeler began work on what became the pinnacle achievement of his career.⁵ (A few years earlier he had received modest pay to erect Moncton High School. Wheeler, a Newfoundlander by origin, allegedly announced: "I lost my shirt on the school, but got back enough to buy a tie on the cathedral.")⁶

The construction site remained active throughout 1939-40 as stonemasons from Shediac, Moncton and elsewhere laboured under master mason Barney Gould. By the time they completed the cathedral exterior in November 1940, however, World War Two had caused a shortage of money and manpower, forcing the interior to remain unfinished until 1955.

Location:	226 St. George Street
Construction Dates:	1939-1955
Style:	Late Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	13 June 1939
Consecration:	21 November 1940
Present Use:	cathedral
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral is unusual among New Brunswick stone churches in that both the exterior and interior are finished with stone. Smith quarry in Shediac supplied the sandstone.⁷

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. exterior: cut stone, even and uneven course 2. interior: cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. exterior: rock-faced ashlar 2. interior: sawn
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The front facade of Notre-Dame de l'Assomption is decorated by statues of Our Lady (carved from a three-ton block of sandstone) and the four Evangelists, all the work of Quebec artist Sebastiano Aiello.⁷ Limestones and marbles from Italy, Brazil and Belgium grace the interior, appearing in the altar, sanctuary rails and various figures.⁷

The marble, statues and other rich details in this cathedral are indeed splendid. Yet none is as moving as the sandstone capitals above the first two columns of the nave. These were carved by Acadian stonemasons from the Shediac area including Emile LeBlanc, Edgar LeBlanc, Messrs. Leandré and Romuald and others.⁸ Slowly, carefully, the men created images depicting aspects of New Brunswick life: a lobster, an aeroplane, a carpenter, a fishing boat, a farmer, a train, mussels and - of course - a stonemason. The result is, quite simply, a stone poem to the province.

Masons also carved a row of maple leaves along the altar rail. One day, carver Haché struck a little too hard and knocked a stone leaf off its block backing. A fellow worker saw the mishap and remarked that it must be autumn as 'the leaves were falling'.⁹

58. St. George's Anglican Church

Moncton

The History

Contractor Ambrose Wheeler who oversaw construction of Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral also built St. George's Church,¹ according to designs by Halifax architect Charles Fowler.² Apart from a repointing of stonework around 1966, the church has undergone no exterior work since its completion in 1935. Authorities currently are planning to build an addition on the north transept wall.

Location:	51 Church Street
Construction Dates:	1932-35
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	17 August 1932
Opened:	18 June 1935
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Anglican Church of Canada

The Stone

As with Notre-Dame de l'Assomption, stone for this church came from Smith's quarry in Shediac.³ The stone has developed a black weathering surface and is suffering markedly from exfoliation.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, uneven course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

Notes of Interest

St. George's Church possesses several noteworthy stained glass windows, two of which decorate the east chapel wall and were saved from ruins of the original St. George's Church that burned in 1873. They are delicately wrought, diamond-paned works of art depicting wheat and vine leaves. Apparently, the 'burnt glass' technology used to make these windows has been lost.

Contractor Wheeler donated the carved wooden rood screen separating the nave from the sanctuary in memory of his son Leslie who died at war on 16 August 1940.⁵ Ambrose Wheeler himself was honoured by a memorial window after his death in 1962. The window sits above the main entrance and depicts St. George keeping vigil.¹

59. First United Baptist Church

Moncton

The History

First United Baptist Church sits across the street from St. George's Church on the corner of Queen and Church streets. (A third stone church - Central United Church - also is at that intersection.) The Baptist church, built to replace its predecessor that burned in June 1913, was designed by C.B. Chappell of Charlottetown and erected by contractor James Reid of Moncton.¹ Another contractor affixed a large youth centre called the Church Education Building to the building's west wall in 1958; it is the only exterior addition and is made of brick.

Location:	157 Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1914-5
Style:	Late Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	dated 1914; laid 30 May 1915
Dedication:	16 May 1915
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	held in trust for Congregation of First United Baptist Church

The Stone

Red sandstone used in the original church came from the Pickard quarry in Sackville.

Stone Type(s):	red sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, uneven course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

The First United Baptist Church fellowship is the oldest continuing institution in Moncton. It originally was organized as the Moncton Baptized Church of Christ on 8 June 1828.

60. St-Thomas Church

St-Joseph

The History

On 3 September 1840 the parish priest of Memramcook, Ferdinand Gaurvreau, wrote a letter to the secretary of Quebec's archbishop. He stated that he was building a stone church to rival ones in Montreal and that the work was being done mainly by parishioners. Labour was free except for wages required to pay two Irish stonemasons who had designed the church and were supervising its construction.¹

During the seven years following Gaurvreau's letter, lack of funds and manpower severely hampered project completion. In 1847 masons laid the final stone in the sanctuary and ceased work on the exterior.² Three decades later an unidentified Montreal architect designed the elaborate steeple and facade, which were installed from 1879 to 1881 by local masons working under contractor John Teed of Dorchester.³

Major renovations took place in 1934 following architectural plans by Montrealer Louis Audet. Contractor Ephrem LeBlanc added a west wing with the assistance of stonemasons William Dupuis, Honoré LeBlanc and others from the Memramcook area.⁴

Location:	west side of Rue Central, 2.7 km south of Highway 106.
Construction Dates:	1840-47
Style:	Neoclassical body with Gothic Revival facade
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Stone for the original church came from three small quarries near St-Joseph. One lay on land belonging to John Boudreau (à David à Hilaire); the second was Laurent à Sylvain's quarry in Beaumont; and the third was situated in Memramcook East on the property of Alexis Saulnier.⁵ All three stones are pale buff, but they range in grain size from medium to very coarse with numerous clay inclusions. Stone for the 1934 addition came from the Beaumont quarry, and is slightly yellower and finer grained than the original material.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. original section: batted 2. addition: vermiculated
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

Many stonemasons from the Memramcook area left New Brunswick during the 1880s and took journeymen jobs in New England and Nova Scotia. When they retired, they returned home again and eventually were buried in St-Thomas Cemetery beside the church. Strolling through the graveyard today, one passes marker after worn sandstone marker honouring stonemasons whose efforts created most of the stone churches across Westmorland and Kent counties.

61. St-Thomas Rectory

St-Joseph

The History

St-Thomas Rectory is one of the oldest stone presbyteries in the province. The names of the architect and contractor have faded from local memory. Nor is the construction date recorded in any readily available church papers. The rectory appears in an 1879 photograph,¹ and a former St-Thomas priest believes it was built sometime between 1864 and 1870.² It has been enlarged by two extensions made partly of stone.

Location:	on Rue Central, 2.7 km south of Highway 106.
Construction Dates:	c. 1860s-70s
Style:	Neoclassical ?
Present Use:	rectory
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Stone in the original rectory is a pale buff sandstone with highly variable grain size, and closely resembles material used in the adjacent church. Although the first addition is made of similar stone, a few areas show a newer, finer-grained rock used to block off window openings. This stone may have come from Beaumont or perhaps Wallace quarry.

Stone Type(s):	buff and olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. original structure and first addition: boasted 2. second addition: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

62. St-Anselme Church

Dieppe

The History

The decision by St-Anselme parishioners to build a stone church came after several years of emotional debate. At public meetings, some people proclaimed the ease of working with wood, whereas others shouted phrases such as 'This church which God has asked us to build, we must build of stone!' The final decision came in October 1897. After H.H. Mott of Saint John was appointed as architect, parishioners began looking for a suitable quarry. ^{1,2}

Judging from contemporary newspaper articles, the search resembled a treasure hunt. ³ The 'prospectors' were experienced masons who soon found two nearby sites with little overburden and plenty of good stone. Men and women using horses and carts hauled the rough quarried stone from the community to the building site where half a dozen stonemasons shaped the blocks. The name *LeBlanc* figures highly among project workers: Eustache J. LeBlanc cut the first stone, Honoré P.B. LeBlanc acted as master mason, and P.N. LeBlanc was building contractor. ²

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the church interior underwent massive renovations. While the exterior has required little maintenance, the chimney position has been altered slightly and a small porch added to the south wall.

Location:	southeast corner of Highway 106 (Amirault Road) and Melanson Road intersection, 3.7 km south of Champlain Street
Construction Dates:	1898-1904
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Residents say that two quarries supplied stone for the original church. The first was situated one kilometre from the church along Bourque (Burk) Road and the second lay about two kilometres east, just off Melanson Road. ⁴ The two quarries yielded two colours of sandstone: orange-yellow and olive. Although both varieties appear throughout the body of the church, masons tended to use the former stone as trim material, perhaps because it was more easily worked. The two red polished granite pillars framing the main entrance were manufactured by T.F. Sherrard & Company of Moncton and donated by Simon B. LeBlanc of Dieppe. ⁵ Sherrard likely bought the stone from one of the St. George quarry companies.

Smith's quarry in Shediac provided stone for the small porch and new chimney, installed later. This material also appears in the first floor of the church rectory

(1954), which is located across the road and was erected by Noel LeBlanc and contractor Thadée Bourque of Moncton. ⁴

Stone Type(s):	yellow and olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

Edouard Gautreau of Ste-Anne-de-Kent created the two large oil paintings that can be seen inside the church on either side of the sanctuary. One is of the Immaculate Conception and the other depicts the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Gautreau painted the images directly onto wall plaster and operated behind a canvas blind, often at night. ⁴

Those willing to risk the precipitous ascent to the upper reaches of St-Anselme's bell towers will be rewarded by a commanding view of Dieppe and much of downtown Moncton.

63. St-Antoine l'Ermite Church

St-Antoine-de-Kent

The History

Architect R.-A. Fréchet prepared plans for St-Antoine Church around 1920. ¹ Over the next two years, local men excavated stone from a nearby quarry with plugs and feathers, then hoisted it onto sleighs with a derrick contrived from a cart wheel and old gears. Residents still recall seeing seven to eight horses in a line, pulling sleighs laden with rough stone along the six-kilometre route from the quarry to St-Antoine. ²

When the stone finally lay piled at the construction site, a dozen cutters from Fox Creek set to work on 23 April 1923. Contractor J.S. Roy & Company from Moncton hired master mason Albany LeBlanc and 'head bossman' Barney Gould to oversee the stonework, and the church was ocmpleted within the year.

Location:	east side of Ave l'Eglise 0.2 km northwest of intersection with Highway 115
Construction Dates:	1921-24
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	1923
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Stone for St-Antoine Church came from a site in Notre-Dame - probably the Stevens quarry.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

The small grotto behind the church was made of beach stone in the mid-1950s. Felix Léger of St-Antoine obtained the small granite and diabase boulders from a beach at Alma on the Bay of Fundy.

64. St-Jean-Baptiste Church

Buctouche

The History

St-Jean-Baptiste Church was designed by Edgar Courchesne of Quebec ¹ and arose in two stages. First came the basement, which parishioners built from about 1922 to 1926, then covered over and used as a church. Work resumed on 27 April 1954 under the supervision of contractor Abbey Landry and masonry foreman Donald Gould. ² Although the structure has had no additions or renovations since its completion, masonry was cleaned in the 1960s.

Location:	north side of Buctouche River, at intersection of Highway 115 and Highway 134
Construction Dates:	1922-1926; 1954-5
Style:	modern (contemporary)
Corner Stone:	29 August 1954
Consecration:	29 June 1967
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Archdiocese of Moncton

The Stone

Most of the stone for St-Jean-Baptiste Church came from what likely was the Deacon quarry located two kilometres west of Buctouche on the north side of Buctouche River. The material was excavated shortly after World War One and brought to the site where it sat until construction resumed in the 1950s. ²

As the church approached completion in 1955, head mason Donald Gould ran out of building material. Because Buctouche quarry could no longer be worked, he bought more stone for the walls, plus trim stone for sills and lintels, from Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. in Shediac. ² The Shediac company obtained the stone from its own quarry and Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia. ³

Stone Type(s):	buff and olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. window trim: sawn
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

This church has highly carved, finely worked wooden pews purchased from a Quebec firm.

65. St. Patrick's Church

Nelson-Miramichi

The History

St. Patrick parishioners spent eleven years raising sufficient funds to erect a new stone church after their former wooden church succumbed to fire in September 1883. The identity of the church architect remains unknown, but the contractors were Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons of Saint John. Residents hauled stone from a quarry in lower Newcastle, and also assisted Mooney's men during construction. ¹

The only exterior addition was made in 1898 when the growing congregation size forced church authorities to enlarge the original structure. Builders expanded the sanctuary and sacristy area, and erected a side chapel. ²

Location:	south side of Main Street in Nelson-Miramichi, a few kilometres west of The Governor's Mansion
Construction Dates:	1893-94
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Dedication:	8 November 1894 ¹
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Saint John

The Stone

Stone for the church and its addition came from French Fort Cove quarry. ³ As befits St. Patrick's name and heritage, the stone capitals above the chapel entrance are neatly carved with intertwining shamrocks.

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition	good to excellent; some chipped quoins

Notes of Interest

St. Patrick's Church lies opposite Beaubear Island which, from 1835 to 1860, supported a major shipbuilding community. Visitors can still touch the stone tomb erected by shipbuilder Joseph Russell around 1847 as a monument to his dead children. Beaubear Island became a National Historic Park in 1979. ⁴

66. St. Michael's Cathedral (now Basilica)

Chatham

The History

In February 1878, fire destroyed the original St. Michael's pro-cathedral. During the first flurry of post-fire resolution, Bishop James Rogers and his parishioners quarried nearly 240 loads of stone from a nearby quarry and transported it to the site, intending to build a stone cathedral.¹ When financial realities forced them to erect a wooden replacement instead, the stone was left in a heap for another two decades.

In 1902 Thomas Barry became Bishop of Chatham. He seemingly appreciated stone buildings, for while in Bathurst from about 1880 to 1899 he ordered the construction of Sacred Heart church, rectory and school - all in granite. Upon arriving in Chatham, Barry took over where his predecessor had left off and oversaw the completion of St. Michael's Cathedral...in stone. Records suggest that Barry used cathedral designs drawn in 1878 by a New York architect, P.C. Keely, who had worked earlier on portions of Immaculate Conception Church in Saint John [42].² Another, unknown architect made the final drawings that were used when work commenced in June in 1903. Construction continued more or less without incident until autumn 1904. Then the troubles began.

Just as masons were finishing the upper walls, men working below noticed rapidly widening cracks in the foundation. The building committee held an emergency session, after which it instructed contractor Fauteux to dismantle and rebuild the entire front wall and most of the facade.² In November 1904 a worker fell from the scaffold and died. (Another man perished in a similar accident six years later.) As the structure neared completion in 1909, the west wall began to sag inward. Thomas Barry had another contractor, Fred LeBlanc, build an adjacent Lady Chapel and affix iron bars between the chapel and cathedral to buttress the unstable wall.³

St. Michael's Cathedral reverted to church status in 1938 after the diocesan headquarters shifted from Chatham to Bathurst. In 1989 the church received the title of Minor Basilica, which it holds today.

Location:	10 Howard Street
Construction Dates:	1903-10: exterior 1922: interior
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	17 July 1904
Consecration:	(as basilica) 17 March 1988
Present Use:	basilica
Present Owner:	Diocese of Saint John

The Stone

Although Parks says that stone for the cathedral came from two quarries located west of Newcastle - the Hill quarry near Whitney and the Hood quarry at Quarryville ⁴ - neither operation existed in 1878. The stone could have been taken from the Read family's Indiantown, Blackville or Bartibog quarries, or from Joseph Goodfellow's South Esk quarries, all of which were active in the late 1870s. Once construction began in the 1900s, the contractor may have bought stone from the Hood quarry. Fred LeBlanc who built the Lady's Chapel in 1909 also owned the Stevens quarry in Notre-Dame; perhaps he supplied some stone from that site as well.

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Thomas Barry received strong criticism as one mishap after another plagued his construction project, and so kept quiet when the west wall began to sag. At a priests' gathering in 1909, Barry innocently remarked that Lady Chapel would enhance the beauty of the cathedral. One colleague who knew the whole story acidly replied: "Yes, my lord, and may I suggest we entitle it 'Our Lady of Support'?" ⁵

67. Bishops's Palace (St. Michael's Convent)

Chatham

The History

The construction of Bishop's Palace is closely associated with the episcopalian history of the province. New Brunswick consisted of one Roman Catholic diocese with its episcopal see in Saint John until 1860, after which the province was divided into two sees: one in Saint John and one in Chatham.

Chatham's first bishop contented himself with modest surroundings. Not so Bishop Thomas Barry, who became the second Bishop of Chatham in 1902. First, he had parishioners erect St. Michael's Cathedral [66]. As the cathedral neared completion in 1908 he issued another request, namely that masons build him a stone residence suitable for his elevated position. That structure was completed in 1911 and came to be called Bishop's Palace.¹

Bishop's Palace served as an episcopal residence until the see was transferred from Chatham to Bathurst in 1938, at which time it became a part of St. Thomas University. The Religious Hospitallers of St-Joseph assumed ownership in 1964 and gave the building its present name: St. Michael's Convent.¹

Location:	14 Howard Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1909-11
Date Stone:	1911
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	convent residence
Present Owner:	Religious Hospitallers of St- Joseph

The Stone

Stone for Bishop's Palace came from the Hill quarry in Whitney and was bought in 1908 from Adam Hill's partner, Thomas Foley.²

Stone Type(s):	pale olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. trim: battled
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The original main entrance of Bishop's Palace is somewhat awkward to reach, as a wire fence encloses the entire front of the building. Those who make the effort will find a carved archstone above the doorway inscribed with the date 1911 and the words *Ad Jesum Per Mariam*.

68. Trappist Monastery

Rogersville

The History

In addition to being the unofficial bluegrass music capital of New Brunswick, Rogersville is also home to Trappist monks of the Reformed Cistercians Order. The Rogersville group became established in 1902 and currently inhabits a large stone monastery surrounded by the farm that provides its livelihood. Local and Shediac masons built the original monastery in 1927 using designs furnished by a French (from France) architect and stone from a nearby quarry. In 1965 labourers added a north wing made of stone from Wallace, Nova Scotia and the Smith quarry in Shediac. ¹

Location:	east side Highway 126, 4.2 km north of St-François Church in Rogersville
Construction Dates:	1927-31
Style:	modern ?
Present Use:	monastery
Present Owner:	Trappist Fathers Community of Rogersville

The Stone

Stone for the monastery came from a quarry located just east of the old CN Rail line between Moncton and Chatham, about five kilometres north of Rogersville station. ²

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

Although the monks opened Rogersville quarry specifically to build their monastery, they also attempted to operate it commercially between 1949 and 1953. Some churches (e.g., Notre-Dame de Grâce in Moncton) were made of Rogersville stone before the operation closed for lack of sufficient and suitable material. ³

69. Sacred Heart Church (now Cathedral)

Bathurst

The History

On 9 August 1886, fire eradicated Bathurst's Temperance Hall that had been serving as Sacred Heart Church. Reverend Thomas Barry saw the calamity as a chance to obtain a more substantial building, and commissioned R.C. John Dunn of Saint John to design a Gothic edifice. Excavations for the basement began later that year.¹ Although Dunn initially drew plans for a wooden church, Barry ultimately requested that it be made of stone, and in April 1887 work resumed on the revised project under contractors William and John Lawlor of Chatham. By 1889 the church exterior was complete except for the steeple, which Joseph Bédard of Quebec installed in 1896.²

Sacred Heart Church became a cathedral in 1938. In keeping with its new status, Bishop LeBlanc of Bathurst had labourers add an east and west wing (the transept), thus giving the structure a classic cruciform shape. Renovations occurred between May 1948 and December 1949.³

Location:	intersection of St. Andrew Street and Burns Drive
Construction Dates:	1886-89; 1896 (steeple)
Style:	Late Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	8 November 1886
Consecration:	6 October 1901
Present Use:	cathedral
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Granite for the original church and the enlarged transept came from Connolly quarry south of Bathurst.⁴ The stone wears well, as evidenced by the negligible difference in weathering between the 1890s and 1940s material. Sandstone from French Fort Cove quarry in Newcastle was used during basement construction.⁵

Stone Type(s):	pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Stone Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

Many stonecutters who worked on this building came from the Nepisiguit Junction area. One day's work fetched \$1.35 per man, and delivered stone cost 60 cents per load.⁶

70. St-Polycarpe Church

Petit-Rocher

The History

Petit-Rocher lies about 25 kilometres north of Bathurst and is the site of St-Polycarpe Church. Two years after a previous church burned in 1926, St-Polycarpe parishioners erected a stone basement, which then sat for another 27 years, roughly roofed yet serving its liturgical function.¹ Not until 1954 did architect Edgar Courchesne, contractor Louis Fecteau and stone supplier Paul Frénette - all from Quebec - receive tenders to complete the church.

Although a Quebec foreman was appointed to oversee local stonemasons,² Petit-Rocher resident Roland Frénette became steeple foreman. After finishing the job, Roland climbed to the top of the 142-foot spire and rolled himself a cigarette.³

Location:	598 Rue Principale (Highway 134), opposite Petit-Rocher Post Office.
Construction Dates:	1928 (basement); 1954-55
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	12 July 1928
Dedication:	18 September 1955
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Contrary to local opinion, the pale pink granite forming the church basement is from Connolly quarry near Bathurst. Antinouri Lake quarry supplied the deep pink stone forming the upper section of the church.⁴

Stone Type(s):	pale pink and deep pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

A mystery surrounds the stone used in the foundation of this church. Published literature and most local residents say that it was made of rock from along Elmtree River near Madran.⁵ Yet no resemblance exists between the black and white Elmtree granite (geologically categorized as gabbro) and the pale pink granite basement visible today. On the contrary, the basement stone looks remarkably like Connolly quarry material.

One unconfirmed story sheds light on the matter. A Madran resident thinks that when Fecteau arrived in the early 1950s he pronounced the old basement unsuitable and had it removed.⁶ If true, this would suggest that the original basement indeed was Elmtree stone and was later replaced by Connolly granite.

71. St-Polycarpe Rectory

Petit-Rocher

The History

Benoit Frénette acted as foreman during the construction of St-Polycarpe rectory between 1922 and 1923.¹ Church records contain no information on the architect or contractor involved in this building; all we know is that it appears in a published photograph dated 1922.²

Location:	598 Rue Principale (Highway 134) opposite Petit-Rocher post office
Construction Dates:	1922
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Present Use:	rectory
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Two colours of granite appear in the rectory. The walls are made of black and white granite that from a distance appears dark grey; and the sills, base course and quoins are pale pink granite. The grey granite came from a small quarry located north of Petit-Rocher, three kilometres up Elmtree River from Nepisiguit Bay and just across from property belonging to Edmund Vienneau. To the author's knowledge, St-Polycarpe rectory is the only building made of this attractive stone. Connolly quarry provided the pink granite trim material.

Stone Type(s):	grey and pale pink granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

Benoit Frénette was father to Roland Frénette, steeple foreman during construction of St-Polycarpe Church [70].

72. St-Pierre aux Liens Church

Caraquet

The History

St-Pierre aux Liens Church was built between 1857 and 1864 and is the oldest extant stone church on the Acadian Peninsula.^{1,2} It also is one of the earliest New Brunswick buildings designed by Matthew Stead,³ who later became the provincial architect and produced such structures as the Old Saint John Post Office, Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Trinity Church and Dorchester Penitentiary [6,25,42,43].

The three church entranceways - two on the rear and one on the front - appear to be more recent than the main body of the building. They are rock-faced rather than tooled, are yellower in hue, and are noticeably less weathered. The four-year, \$350,000 renovation project that began in 1987 entails mainly interior repairs, but some masonry repointing and structural work also have been done.

Location:	north side of Highway 11, 4.8 km east of Caraquet Provincial Park
Construction Dates:	1857-64
Style:	Neoclassical
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Stone for St-Pierre aux Liens reportedly came from two different quarries. One quarry was situated in Caraquet on land belonging to David Albert, until the difficulty of working that stone forced masons to obtain the remainder from Grande-Ause.⁴ An examination of the present church confirms this report, as there are two colours of stone: pale olive and buff yellow.

Interestingly, some blocks show signs of having been recycled from an earlier structure - perhaps the original stone church built on site in 1817-18 [73]. The stone is in very poor condition. Grain size in a single block varies from fine to coarse, causing differential erosion, and many pieces have been face set. Obvious stratification and cross bedding provide an interesting but deteriorating texture to the stone.

Stone Type(s):	olive green and yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	boasted
Stone Condition:	very poor

Notes of Interest

A highlight of this church is its interior marbling. The word describes a technique wherein plaster or wooden surfaces are painted with convoluted swirls to approximate variegated marble. In St-Pierre aux Liens, the marbling resembles dark green serpentine marble. It covers much of the church interior and was done behind locked doors by brothers John and Arnice Duval, second generation Jerseyman. Specialists in the field of antique marbling cite the Duvals' work as one of the finest examples of its kind in Canada. ¹

73. Old Notre Dame Convent

Caraquet

The History

Notre-Dame Convent sits beside St-Pierre aux Liens Church. Little is known about the convent's initial construction, except that it was made of stone retrieved from St-Pierre aux Liens' demolished predecessor, * built in 1817-18.^{1,2} In 1903 Caraquet architect Nazaire Dugas designed a stone addition (1905) to the convent's west wall in order to accommodate the growing student enrolment.³ A second, non-stone wing was erected against the east wall in 1947.

The building ceased functioning as a convent in 1981 and today provides office space for nearly a dozen organizations including the Caraquet Chamber of Commerce, Théâtre Populaire d'Acadie and the building's owner: Caraquet Patrimoine.

Location:	north side of Highway 11, 4.8 km east of Caraquet Provincial Park
Construction Dates:	1871-4
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	administrative
Present Owner:	Caraquet Patrimoine

The Stone

No one knows the source of sandstone used in the original 1817-18 church and recycled into the convent. Most likely it is locally derived. Nor are there written documents stating the source of olive stone found in the 1905 addition; however, an active quarry of pale olive sandstone was situated in Caraquet on Séraphim Cormier's land, and may have provided the west wing material.⁴

Stone Type(s):	olive and buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: cut stone even course, mixed in places with coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. original section: boasted 2. addition: rock-faced ashlar with battled sills and lintels
Stone Condition:	poor

* Fidèle Thériault, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage in Fredericton, has assembled and transcribed several documents relating to this first stone church in Caraquet. Although they have little bearing on the present text, their information is invaluable to students of early church architecture in New Brunswick.

74. St-Paul Church

Bas-Caraquet

The History

Caraquet-born architect Nazaire Dugas (see previous entry) also produced plans for St-Paul Church around 1902.^{1,2} Local men obtained the stone throughout 1902-3, assisted by Father Catin who worked alongside his parishioners.³ They used sleds and horses in the winter to haul stones over the ice of Baie des Chaleurs and, in summer, sailed stone-laden schooners down the bay. Church construction took place between 1902 and about 1905 under contractor and head mason Jérémie LeBreton of St-Isidore. Majoric Haché assisted in the masonry.⁴

A concrete entrance built in 1946 constitutes the only exterior addition to the church. In 1987-8 masons repaired or replaced stones on the outside pillars, and repointed the whole building.

Location:	north side of Highway 145, 5.5 km east of Highway 335 intersection
Construction Dates:	1902-c. 1905
Style:	Gothic Revival
Corner Stone:	25 September 1904
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

The olive stone for St-Paul Church came from Caraquet on land belonging to Séraphin Cormier.⁵ Grande-Anse quarry located further west provided the warm yellow stone.⁶ Both stones show variable grain size and visible cross-stratification.

Stone Type(s):	yellow and olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	poor to fair

Notes of Interest

Nazaire Dugas studied and worked in Montreal from the mid-1880s to about 1904. Shortly after designing St-Paul around 1902 (apparently his first commission in the area), he returned to live in Caraquet.¹ It would be interesting to know whether the St-Paul project led to Dugas' homecoming in 1904.

75. St-Jude-St-Simon Church

Grande-Anse

The History

Most of the stone in St-Jude-St-Simon Church was recycled from an older structure built between 1902 and 1933, then totally destroyed by fire in January 1946. By all accounts, the original church had been one of the most magnificent structures in the region. ¹

Once parishioners cleared the fire site and salvaged what stone they could from the debris, work began on the new St-Jude-St-Simon in 1947. Architect Audet from Montreal produced the plans, and a Quebec contractor oversaw construction. ² Although the new church contains the same stone and overall lines as the old edifice, it shows little of its elegance. Nonetheless, some fine details do exist such as the curved stone labels capping the archstones of each window.

Location:	north side of Highway 11 on Portuaire Avenue, 0.5 km east of Highway 330 intersection
Construction Dates:	1947-c. 1949
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Corner Stone:	c. 1947
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Grande-Anse quarry lies on the shores of Baie des Chaleurs about half a kilometre west of St-Jude-St-Simon Church. Residents transported the stone by horseteams over ice in the winter of 1902. ¹

Stone Type(s):	yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair

Notes of Interest

Damase DeGruchy of Grande-Anse - master stonemason, stonecarver and self-taught architect - designed and built the original St-Jude-St-Simon Church. He also oversaw both the design and masonry of many other stone buildings on the Acadian Peninsula [76,77]. DeGruchy learned stonemasonry in his youth, working from age twelve to about twenty in the Stonehaven grindstone quarries situated a few kilometres from Grande-Anse. He died accidentally in 1939 and now lies buried beneath a granite monument in St-Jude-St-Simon cemetery. ³

76. St-Michel Church

Inkerman

The History

In 1916 Father Dosithé Robichaud of Inkerman asked his congregation to consider constructing a stone church. World War One was underway, and the resultant high potato prices had given the rural community a relatively stable financial base. After some discussion parishioners agreed to Robichaud's request, and a Mr. Lavoie was appointed as architect.¹

By August 1916 a dozen men were busy removing stone with crowbars and picks from two nearby quarries. They transported it to Inkerman in carts carrying one to three blocks per trip, each trip taking a day.¹ Even though local parishioners hired the famous Damase DeGruchy (see previous entry) to be contractor and head mason, two years passed before the exterior was complete, as everything - stonecutting, winching and cement-churning - had to be done manually.¹ Major interior renovations took place in 1969-70, but the church exterior has remained unaltered since 1918.

Location:	0.2 km north of where Highway 113 crosses Pokemouche River
Construction Dates:	1916-18
Style:	Renaissance Revival
Corner Stone:	17 September 1916
First Mass:	25 December 1918
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

The main body of the church is constructed of a pale red, fine- to medium-grained sandstone. A slightly coarser-grained buff stone appears as trim material and in courses on the steeple. The exact source of these two stones is uncertain. Residents maintain that both quarries were situated along Pokemouche River, one on the upper part 'near the rapids' and the other somewhere on the lower section of the river.^{2,3} Although the red sandstone is in good condition, the buff material shows some spalling.

Stone Type(s):	red and buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. windows and quoins: battled
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

In a region full of olive, buff and yellow sandstone buildings, St-Michel stands alone as the sole red sandstone church (seen by the author, at least) on the Acadian Peninsula. Its stone courses are only six inches wide, unlike the standard

nine- to twelve-inch courses used in many other churches. One explanation is that closely spaced bedding planes prevented masons from extracting consistently thicker blocks.

77. St-Augustine Church

Paquetville

The History

Damase DeGruchy who built St-Michel Church (see previous entry) also served as contractor and master mason on St-Augustine's Church in Paquetville.¹ It is the finest extant example of his work and was built with the help of stonemasons Dosithé Pinet, Peter Cool and Alex Haché, all of whom had worked previously in the Stonehaven grindstone quarries.² Once parishioners brought the rough blocks from the quarry, DeGruchy and his assistants began cutting stone at the building site. They erected the church using plans by Moncton architect R.-A. Fréchet.¹ Although the last stone was laid in 1928, financial and other restrictions prevent completion of the interior until 1950.

André Pinet (à Dosithé) built a small entrance to the chapel in 1950 using stone from a quarry at St-Amateur. In 1988 Pinet also had to repair the main entrance after a wild police chase ended abruptly with the offender attempting to drive up the front steps of the church.

Location:	on north side of Highway 340, 0.9 km east of its north intersection with Highway 135.
Construction Dates:	1920-8 (exterior); 1950 (interior)
Style:	Romanesque Revival
Date Stone:	1920
Corner Stone:	22 August 1923
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

The stone in St-Augustine Church is slightly yellower and coarser grained than Grande-Anse material and came primarily from a quarry located about one kilometre north of the church.² Some larger blocks were extracted from a second quarry ('carrière de Rapide') located north of Paquetville in St-Amateur.² The only visible deterioration of this otherwise sturdy stone results from partial erosion of its few clay and coal inclusions. A layer of dark brown weathering coats the surface of many stones.

Stone Type(s):	yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. quoins: rock-faced ashlar with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

St-Augustine and its sister church, St-Isidore [78], possess two of the most spectacular interiors of any church in New Brunswick, and present an impression that is more Italian than French. St-Augustine alone lures busloads of tourists annually from Quebec to view the sky blue vaulted ceilings, multi-coloured Italian marblework and other attractions. Even the church location is remarkable: it rests on a hill at the junction of two highways and visible for miles around.

Creation of the church interior was overseen by the then-parish priest, Father Stanislas Robichaud, brother of Father Dosithé Robichaud who built St-Michel Church [76]. The two brothers were raised in Ste-Rose and took turns working as farmers to put one another through college.² During his stay in Paquetville, Father Stanislas doubled as an agricultural consultant: he began an experimental farm and lectured local residents on modern farming methods.

78. St-Isidore Church

St-Isidore

The History

The community of St-Isidore began around 1875 when land shortages on l'Isle de Lamèque prompted Father Louis Gagnon to establish a new community inland. Some twenty-five years later, the people had become sufficiently settled to build their first stone church. Thus did St-Isidore, patron saint of farmers, come to designate both village and church.

Church architect and contractor Joseph Bédard of Quebec brought his own head mason from Quebec to supervise construction. When the man arrived in 1904, however, he had a problem finding assistants, as the local masons were busy working on stone churches in Paquetville, Tracadie and Shippagan.¹ Records still exist giving names of the men who eventually returned to build the church:¹ Xavier Brideau, Metaus Haché, Peter Cool and Bruno Losier all worked with head mason Albert Boudet for about 25 cents per day and points towards their church pew.* The exterior was finished by 1908 but the interior remained incomplete until 1915.

Location:	north side of Highway 160, 0.8 km east of its intersection with Highway 135.
Construction Dates:	1904-08
Style:	Romanesque Revival
First Mass:	27 December 1908
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Bathurst

The Stone

Men using sleighs and horses transported stone for nineteen kilometres from a quarry on Big Tracadie River to St-Isidore in the winter of 1902-3.^{1,2} The stone has a dark weathered surface similar to that in the Paquetville church, but otherwise is in excellent condition.

Stone Type(s):	buff yellow sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: rock-faced ashlar 2. quoins: boasted
Stone Condition:	excellent

* Parishioners commonly received bonus points for each hour they contributed towards building a church. When points were tallied at the project's end, people holding the higher number of points received pews closer to the front of the church.

Notes of Interest

The opulent interior of St-Isidore is painted white and adorned across the ceiling, pillars and walls with ornate 14-karat gold leaf appliqué. When light enters the windows at sunset, the church interior takes on the appearance of a back-lit quartz crystal.

St-Isidore's Father J.-G. Haché works a small vegetable plot that he uses to show parishioners various gardening practices. His success, says Father Haché, is due in equal parts to his organic farming methods and discreet applications of holy water.

79. Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church

Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska

The History

Northwest New Brunswick is almost devoid of churches made from local stone. One of the few sits atop a hill in Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska and is named after the town. The ubiquitous R.-A. Fréchet seems to have been the architect for Ste-Anne, as for so many other Acadian churches.¹ We know little about the construction history of this church, except that stones were cut on the building site "par Messieurs Landry et Brideau de Montréal",² and that a Mr. Dugal worked as a stoneworker.³ The only external alteration to the church since its completion has been a small concrete entrance (1973) placed against the east wall.

Location:	99 Rue Principale
Construction Dates:	1922-23
Style:	Renaissance Revival
Corner Stone:	23 September 1923
Dedication:	26 July 1925
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Edmundston

The Stone

Blocks of sandstone, granite and shale all appear in the church walls, and granite is used as quoin and trim material. The stone seems to be locally derived, although the exact source of the granite is unclear. One document relates that the a quarry 'on Perrault's property' at Siegas supplied some stone - the type of rock is not stated.³

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: sandstone and shale 2. quoins and trim: pink and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good; needs repointing

Notes of Interest

Several New Brunswickers worked on the church as stonecutters, quarrymen and masons. Interestingly, their names - Olivier Dupuis (foreman), Calix Dupuis, Francois LeBlanc, Thomas and Baptiste Landry - call to mind the famous stonemasons of the Fox Creek-Memramcook area in southeast New Brunswick, also named Dupuis, Landry and LeBlanc.

80. Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs

Edmundston

The History

The principals involved in building Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs Church came from Quebec: the architect (Edgar Courchesne), contractor (Louis Fecteau) and foreman (Armand Mathier). Courchesne and Fecteau, who subsequently worked together on St-Polycarpe Church in Petit-Rocher, began constructing the Edmundston church on 12 June 1951 and ended in 1953.¹ There have been no exterior additions since its completion.

Location:	30-37th Avenue
Construction Dates:	1951-53
Style:	modern?
Opening Date	10 December 1953
Present Use:	church
Present Owner:	Diocese of Edmundston

The Stone

The church walls are made of pink and grey granite in alternating courses, using grey material from Donacona quarry in Portneuf, Quebec, and pink stone from Antinouri Lake quarry near Bathurst. Paul Frénette of Quebec supplied both stones.¹ The rectory beside the church was built between April 1957 and January 1958, and is also constructed of grey and pink granite.¹

Stone Type(s):	pink and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

In 1954 Claude Roussel carved the wooden Stations of the Cross that line the church interior. Roussel, a parishioner at the time, currently teaches in the Visual Arts Department in Moncton University.²

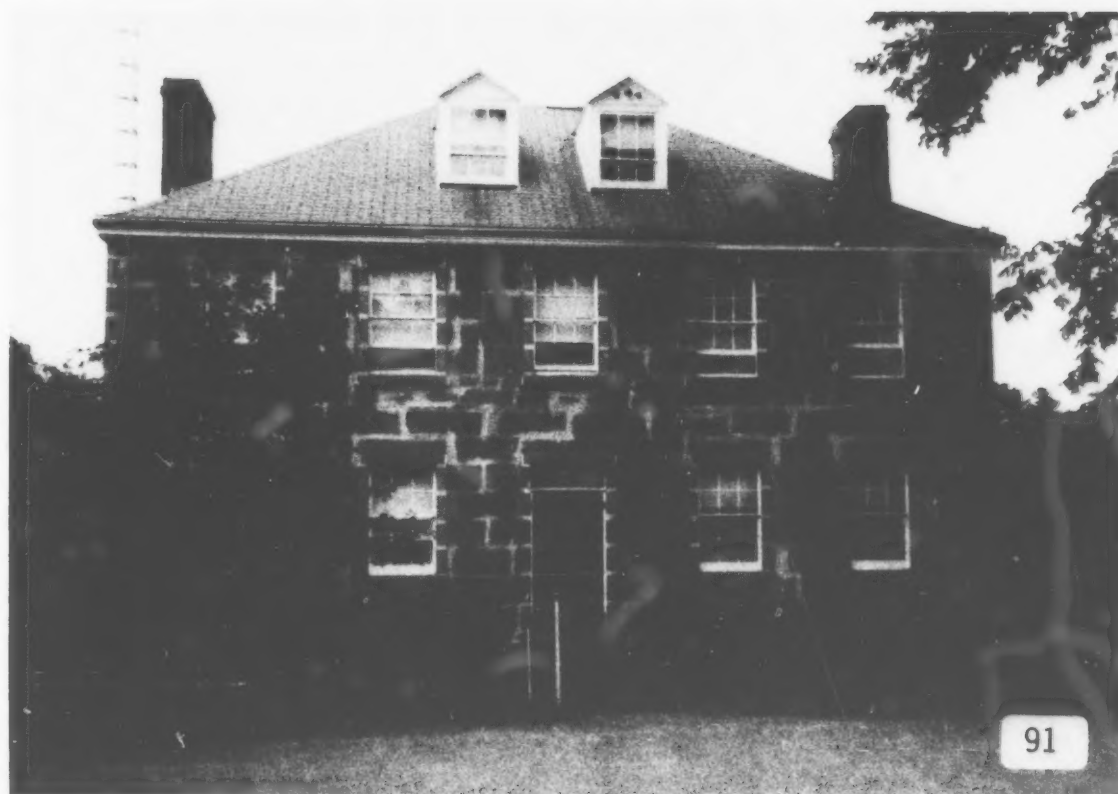
PRIVATE BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES

Private Buildings and Residences

82	Bell Inn	Dorchester
85	Cranewood House	Sackville
87	John T. Williston House	Chatham
88	MacDonald Farm	Bartibog
90	McTavish Farm	South Esk
91	Tweedie House	Kouchibouguac
93	Caverhill Hall	Saint John
94	Hillsley	Saint John
97	LeBreton Residence	Caraquet
98	Boudreau Residence	Shediac











81. Thomas Gill House

Lower St. Marys

The History

When the American Revolution ended in 1783, disbanded soldiers from the Maryland Loyalist Corps obtained a 13,750-acre land grant in what is now Lower St. Marys near Fredericton. Each soldier received a lot within the block, its size dependent upon his rank. One of the men was Ensign Thomas Gill from Delaware.¹

Gill and his young family set sail from New York in September 1783 for Saint John and their New Brunswick homestead. Tragically, their ship capsized off Nova Scotia, drowning many passengers including Gill's wife and child. Gill continued to Lower St. Marys alone. In time he found another wife, built a stone house on his land grant around 1788 and raised a family of eight children.²

The original house measured 18 feet by 36 feet. Someone installed an addition around 1841; in the 1930s the addition was demolished and replaced with a second version, which itself was replaced with modern ell against the east wall in 1973. After descendants of Thomas Gill sold the house around 1922, it belonged to the Lean family for several decades before passing to its present owners in 1971.

Location:	968 Riverside Drive; south side of Highway 2, 2.1 km east of Princess Margaret Bridge
Construction Dates:	c. 1788
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Bird Family

The Stone

The entire house is made of coursed sandstone rubble with occasional inset granite blocks. Some stones are face set and spalling. In keeping with tradition, Gill placed the more 'presentable' stones in the front (i.e., riverside) leaving smaller rubble for the less visible back of the house. The stone probably was obtained from somewhere near Lower St. Marys.

Stone Type(s):	grey sandstone and granite
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	coarsely boasted
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The 1788 construction date for this house allegedly was inscribed on a stone near the foundation. ³ The date has since either worn off or become covered with fill; at any rate it is no longer visible. If the 1788 date *is* accurate, Gill House is the oldest extant stone building in the province.

82. Bell Inn or Sign of The Bell

Dorchester

The History

The land parcel that now encompasses Bell Inn was first mentioned in an 1811 deed of sale. Many sources cite 1811 as the construction date for the house itself, but the first firm reference to the building as such appears in an 1821 deed of sale in which stonecutter James Hamilton sold land and house to James Carter.¹ It seems reasonable to infer that Hamilton built the house. When Carter sold the property in 1823 he listed himself as 'innkeeper'. The structure remained an inn from the early 1820s until the 1860s. Its bell-shaped sign hung over the door inviting wayside guests and creaking in the winds that blew off Shepody Bay.¹

In 1858 the house fell to William Hickman, who operated the inn briefly before converting it to a private residence and office in the 1860s. Around this time someone (probably Hickman) raised the roof, covered the masonry exterior with cement and added a wing.¹ Bell Inn remained with the Hickman family until 1948. Not until 1976 did the New Brunswick government buy the old residence and undertake major restoration work. Today, it functions as a restaurant and gift shop.

Location:	west side of Highway 106, four buildings north of Dorchester Fire Station
Construction Dates:	c. 1810s
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	restaurant and gift shop
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick

The Stone

The buff sandstone walls are in surprisingly good condition, considering their age and the fact that they were coated with cement for over a century. (Workers removed the cement in the late 1970s.) The stone almost certainly derived from an outcrop behind the building. The land configuration indicates that quarrying took place there, and the two rocks - outcrop and building stone - are identical in colour and texture.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone and conglomerate
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: random rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: battled 2. quoins and trim: coarsely battled
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

There is some dispute as to the inn's origins. When provincial government architects restored the building in the late 1970s, they did so assuming it was a Palladian structure erected by Loyalist settlers. Other authorities maintain that architectural details of the inn show an earlier, Acadian origin.

83. Keillor House

Dorchester

The History

Keillor House lies across the road from Bell Inn on a grassy knoll facing the Memramcook River valley and Dorchester Island. It comprises a main section with two asymmetrical stone wings and a rear wooden ell. According to Keillor family records, it was built in 1813 by John Keillor who later became a court judge for Westmorland County. ¹

Keillor House remained in the original family for many decades. In 1967 the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage acquired the property and restored it as closely as possible to the original condition. The refurnished residence now houses Westmorland Centennial Museum and is open for public viewing throughout the summer.

Location:	12 Sackville Road; on east side of Highway 106 across road from Royal Bank
Construction Dates:	1813
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	museum
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	Provincial Historic Site (1977)

The Stone

It is not known where Keillor obtained his dimension stone. As with many outcrops around Dorchester, the sandstone in the house is pale buff and medium-to coarse-grained. It most likely was quarried from somewhere in the vicinity.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone and conglomerate
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: cut stone and rubble, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: rusticated (main building) and coarsely boasted (wings) 2. other elevations: coarsely boasted
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

John Keillor emigrated in 1774 at age fifteen from Yorkshire, England to what is now the Fort Beauséjour area. His stonemason father, Thomas, built several stone houses in the vicinity including one at Aulac. John Keillor later moved to Dorchester and married Elizabeth Weldon whose family owned the land presently occupied by Dorchester Penitentiary. ²

84. Chandler House or Rocklyn

Dorchester

The History

The third stone house in Dorchester is also the most sophisticated in design and stonemasonry. Its architect is unknown, but the builder is thought to have been Benjamin Miller: the worn yet visible words *Benj. Miller Oct. 1831* are tooled into the top of the front door lintel. The home sat on the main Halifax-Saint John highway and was commissioned by lawyer Edward Barron Chandler, who later became a Father of Confederation and lieutenant governor. During his residency, the 22-room house hosted several famous overnight guests - most notably Sir John A. MacDonald and Joseph Howe.¹

Rocklyn remained with the Chandlers for about sixty years before passing to the Teed family for the next six decades.¹ Sylvia and Mark Yeoman acquired the home in the late 1950s. They took the deteriorating residence in hand and made much-needed repairs and renovations. Since moving to Dorchester, the family has played a major role in preserving and restoring stone (and other) local buildings.

Location:	east side of Highway 106 across road from Dorchester Fire Station
Construction Dates:	c. 1831
Style:	Neoclassical
Present Use:	residential
Present Owner:	Yeoman family
Status:	National Historic Site (1971)

The Stone

Like Bell Inn and Keillor House, Chandler House is constructed of buff-coloured, medium- to coarse-grained sandstone that probably is from near the village. The excellent quality of stonemasonry likely reflects Keillor's ability to pay first class craftsmen.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front elevation: rusticated and boasted 2. other elevations: boasted 3. quoins: finely battled with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Some tulips in the garden surrounding Rocklyn are more than one hundred years old, and several plants have been traced back to the original residence.¹

85. Cranewood House

Sackville

The History

William Crane arrived from England in 1804 and subsequently became a member of the Legislative Assembly and Speaker of the House. After his first wife died in 1830, he paid craftsmen to build him a residence fitting to his social standing: an elegant, well appointed mansion that architecturally resembles Chandler House in Dorchester.¹

Crane remarried in 1838 but died in 1853. His wife and five children returned to England, leaving the house to fall into such disrepair that when Josiah Wood bought it in 1867 he had to evict rats, snakes and bats.² Wood (who later became a New Brunswick lieutenant governor) removed the original hipped roof and installed one in the French Mansard style.¹ He also may have erected a new portico, a rear stone ell and a wooden extension to that addition, but the exact dates of these alterations are unknown.

Josiah's descendent, Herbert Wood, replaced the Mansard roof with a hipped one in the 1930s or 1940s, and gave the home its present name: Cranewood.¹

Mount Allison University purchased the premises in 1975 and presently uses it as the official residence for the President.

Location:	7 Main Street East
Construction Dates:	c. 1831; ¹ or 1836 ²
Style:	Neoclassical
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Mount Allison University

The Stone

Cranewood House is built of large brownish-red sandstone blocks interlain with what looks like small buff-coloured bricks. Crane acquired land leases at Marys Point in the 1830s, making it likely that the red stone came from one of the reddish-brown quarries on the point.¹

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red and buff sandstone 2. trim and quoins: buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. cut stone, even course 2. coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins: rusticated 3. trim: battled
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

It has been suggested that the same man - Benjamin Miller - built Chandler House and Cranewood House. ⁴ The architecture, stonemasonry and general appearance of both 1830s buildings certainly are similar.

86. DeWolfe House

Douglastown

The History

Little is recorded about the history of this house. The original building may have been erected by Alexander Rankin shortly after his arrival in Douglastown in 1812.¹ It passed to Allan Sullivan around 1920 and became known as the Sullivan Homestead for several decades.¹ Since 1959 the house has belonged to members of the DeWolfe family. They have modernized the rear ell that was affixed in the early 1900s and repaired stonework on the building's upper levels.

Location:	276 Main Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1820
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	DeWolfe family

The Stone

See notes under **The Stone** for the John T. Williston House (next entry).

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	boasted with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	good to excellent

Notes of Interest

From a masonry standpoint, this residence is one of the better-kept stone cottages in New Brunswick. Stonework has been well maintained, cleaned and repointed. The house exterior presents one of the more charming examples of early 1800s stonemasonry in New Brunswick.

87. John T. Williston House

Chatham

The History

John T. Williston either acquired or commissioned this finely proportioned stone house in 1824. It became his residence for the next four decades and, according to unsubstantiated sources, was built by stonemason Andrew Currie.^{1,2} After leading an active life as a Member of the House of Assembly, lawyer and Deputy Treasurer of Customs, Williston died in 1865. His home thereafter served in a variety of capacities: post office, bank, customs office and retail shop, to name a few.² Demolition threatened the building in the early 1980s but, thanks to local heritage group pressure, the house was saved and restored. It presently accommodates provincial government offices.

Location:	296 Water Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1820
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	governmental
Present Owner:	Town of Chatham

The Stone

The rock used in the J.T. Williston Home is a buff sandstone, fine- to medium-grained with some coal fragments and conglomeritic zones. Many other pre-1850s buildings in the Douglastown-Chatham area are made of similar material such as the Marine Hospital, MacDonald Farm and DeWolfe House.

Although oral tradition says that stone for the above buildings arrived from Britain as ballast, it in fact closely resembles bedrock seen throughout the Miramichi countryside. Were *all* the buildings made of the same load of ballast *and* did that ballast just happen to bear a striking resemblance to local country rock? Such serendipity is implausible. The author feels confident that all nineteenth-century stone buildings in the Miramichi area were made of native material, although not necessarily from the same quarry.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. other elevations: cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins, trim and belt courses: finely batted
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

As with many New Brunswick stone buildings, the exterior maintenance of Williston House does not match its fine interior renovations. The stone is badly spalling and many blocks are cracked. As well, the house had (or has) serious structural problems: seven large iron bolts have been driven into the walls to offset sagging masonry.

88. MacDonald Farm

Bartibog

The History

The DeWolfe and John T. Williston houses both remained intact after the 1825 Miramichi Fire devastated much of central New Brunswick. Another 'survivor' was MacDonald Farm, which is situated amidst fields on the Miramichi River at Bartibog, eight kilometres east of Douglastown. The original owner (and, probably, builder) of this house was Alexander MacDonald. Around 1783 MacDonald left the 76th Highland Regiment and travelled to the Bartibog area. ¹

Exactly when he built the stone house is uncertain, although published secondary sources cite the date as being between 1815 and 1820. We do know that MacDonald's youngest son was killed in 1823 after lightning struck an upstairs chimney, thus dating the house as being at least that old. ²

In the early 1850s the home passed from the MacDonald family to Robert Brown and then George Smith. ³ Since the early 1970s it has belonged to the New Brunswick government. The restored and refurnished residence lies at the confluence of the Bartibog and Miramichi rivers and serves as the central attraction of MacDonald Farm Historic Park.

Location:	south side of Highway 11, 12.5 km east of Chatham Bridge overpass
Construction Dates:	c. 1820
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	historic site
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	Provincial Historic Site (1977)

The Stone

An 1876 map of Northumberland County shows the MacDonald residence on the west shore of Bartibog River directly across from a quarry situated on the east side. ⁴ The quarry no longer exists, but rock samples taken from outcrops near the site show a very similar appearance to stone in MacDonald House.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. trim and quoins: widely battled
Stone Condition:	good

89. Luther Williston House

Bay du Vin

The History

John T. Williston [87] had a brother named Luther who owned another stone house in the Miramichi area. It sits on the east bank of Bay du Vin River looking much as it did when Luther built his residence one hundred and fifty years ago. Moreover, it is still a Williston home: the present owner and inhabitant is Luther's great-grandson, Wendell Williston. Luther's house was smaller than his brother's, being a single-storey construction with only one stone ell on the east wall.

Sometime in the 1920s Wendell's father, Howard, removed the stone ell and replaced it with a modernized wooden addition.¹ Wendell Williston recently secured the walls against collapse by running an iron bar from one end to another across the interior length of the original house. At dusk, sunlight reflects off Bay du Vin River onto the gently worn stonework, creating a warm and tranquil picture.

Location:	0.6 km south of Highway 117 along the Bay du Vin River Road
Construction Dates:	c. 1823
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Williston family

The Stone

Family tradition relates that stone for this house came from about thirteen kilometres up Bay du Vin River. Although the actual quarry could not be located, outcrops in that vicinity resemble stone in the house walls.

Stone Type(s):	sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	boasted with chisel-drafted margins
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

An abandoned field located a few kilometres from the house contains a stone well, lined with solid sandstone blocks that have been carved and fitted neatly into a round hole measuring four feet across and at least thirty feet deep. It is sobering to consider the craftsmanship required to shape and fit each stone, let alone the skill needed to install them at lower depths.

90. McTavish Farm

South Esk

The History

McTavish Farm sits on a lovely treed lot alongside the Southwest Miramichi River and is believed to have been built by John McTavish sometime before 1850.¹ After John's death, the house passed to his son Duncan, who died shortly thereafter. Duncan's brother William assumed responsibility for the house and Duncan's young family and, having no children of his own, left the house to his nephews, Benjamin and William.²

At this point the story becomes unclear. William and Benjamin mortgaged house and land to Richard Hutchison of Newcastle in 1890 for \$1200.³ Benjamin died later in a logging accident and William was recorded as living near Blackville in 1915.² What happened to McTavish Farm? No one knows, but local tradition relates that the brothers failed on the mortgage. After passing through various hands, the house fell to Helen Sheafe in the 1940s, who restored the building and added a north sunporch plus a south wing of wood and stone.

Lord Beaverbrook became the next McTavish Farm owner. He bought it in 1959, upgraded the property and affixed stone to all walls of the south wing, but never actually lived in the home.⁴ John F. Goodfellow and family took over the property in 1979 - a fitting transaction, considering that the original house was built of stone that may have come from an ancestral quarry.

Location:	north side of Highway 420, 1.6 km west of the Miramichi Fish Culture Station
Construction Dates:	sometime before 1850
Style:	Palladian or Neoclassical
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Goodfellow family

The Stone

Local residents state that stone for McTavish Farm came as ballast from Scotland. During the 1860s and 70s, however, an ancestor of the present owner operated a sandstone quarry about four kilometres west of the house. The quarry is still visible today and yields a stone much like material in the original section of the farmhouse. Stone for the south addition reportedly was obtained from the Rogersville quarry.⁴

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins and trim: battled
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

Among the many interesting features in this house is a huge stone fireplace made of three single pieces of tooled sandstone. The two vertical blocks are tapered inward to assist in drafting the fire, and the top horizontal block measures 78 inches long by 17 inches high.

91. Tweedie House

Kouchibouguac

The History

As with nearly every pre-1850s stone residence in New Brunswick, Tweedie House sits by a river and is a simple structure that blends well with the surrounding countryside. The first reference to the land on which Tweedie House stands is in 1825, when it was deeded to blacksmith Colin Rankin. In 1842 Rankin transferred the land to a John Mooney.¹ Because the date stone above the front door says 1836, we can only assume that Rankin either built the house or commissioned its construction. The father of the present owners obtained the house and land in 1890.¹ It has remained in the Tweedie family since that date, and is well loved and maintained by its two residents.

Certain features suggest that Tweedie House at one time served as a stage coach stop. Two iron hooks over the main door look like supports for an old sign. The front entrance holds a boot scraper (typical of inns), and a horse hitch; and inside, one can see a long row of hooks able to accommodate a score of greatcoats.

Location:	between old and new Highway 11, on south side of Kouchibouguac River
Construction Dates:	1836
Style:	Palladian
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Tweedie family

The Stone

It is said that stone for the Tweedie House came from somewhere along Kouchibouguac River.² Samples taken from outcrops in the immediate vicinity show some resemblance to stone in the house.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. walls: boasted 2. quoins and trim: batted
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

This house possesses a large stone fireplace that looks identical to the one in McTavish Farm [90]. Moreover, the horizontal stones from both structures measure exactly 78 inches by 17 inches. Is this a coincidence or did the same person make the two fireplaces?

92. The Grove

Rothsay

The History

In 1867 Lewis J. Almon built a granite mansion known as The Grove along Kennabecasis River for his bride, Mary Robertston.¹ It served the family for fifty years before passing in 1917 to Lieutenant Governor Hugh McLean, who held many elegant balls on its grounds. Older residents still recall seeing mounted cavalry escorts and the splendidly dressed elite of Rothsay arriving in horse-drawn carriages.¹ For a few years in the late 1950s to early 1960s, The Grove sat vacant and prey to vandalism. Its present owners purchased the property in December 1962, mounted a massive renovation program and were able to move into the mansion by Easter 1963.²

The only known additions to the house were made around the turn of the century. Both are in wood. They include servants' quarters placed against the lower north wall, and a wooden viewing bridge that commands a magnificent vista of Kennebecasis River below. Few trees remain of the original birch grove that gave the house its name.

Location:	37 Gondola Point Road
Construction Dates:	1867
Style:	various; mainly Queen Anne Revival
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Dexter family

The Stone

The Dexter residence is made of several varieties of granite, set off by a reddish-brown sandstone trim and foundation course. The granite is irregularly sized, roughly finished and of inconsistent texture. Tradition states, and examination of the stone supports, that the granite arrived as ballast from overseas: i.e., it bears no resemblance to any known New Brunswick granite quarries.² As the property backs onto Kennabecasis River, stone could have been scowed upriver to the site with little difficulty.

The sandstone has a finer quality and is neatly tooled, particularly around the small south entrance. It may have come from Marys Point.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red, grey and black granite 2. trim: reddish-brown sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	1. granite: good 2. sandstone: fair

Notes of Interest

An entire book could be written about the interior of this house: the antiques, the marble shower stalls, the rich wood panelling and so on. Curiously, one interior wall is three feet thick and made of granite. It is not known whether it represents an extraordinarily sturdy support or was once an exterior wall.

93. Caverhill Hall (Simeon Jones Residence)

Saint John

The History

The Saint John brewer Simeon Jones erected Caverhill Hall in 1879-82 to replace an earlier structure ruined in the Great 1877 Fire. He named the home for his grandmother, Jane Caverhill. ¹ After the fire, Jones and his wife visited several cities, saw a house they admired in Montreal and hired the same architect - a Mr. Brown - to design a similar one for themselves in Saint John. Local builders Michael Flood and E.J. Brass obtained the construction contract. ²

Simeon Jones died in 1898 leaving his son in residence. During World War One, military officers used the house as their administrative headquarters. ³ It later functioned in sequence as a health centre, a recreation centre for the Royal Canadian Air Force and finally a night club. The building fared badly during the multiple ownerships and now sits forlorn amidst garbage, its windows broken and its stonework crumbling onto cracked pavement.

Location:	134 Sydney Street
Construction Dates:	1879-81
Style:	Romanesque Revival with Gothic Revival elements
Present Use:	night club
Present Owner:	Sydney Castle Ltd.

The Stone

Caverhill Hall is constructed of limestone with sandstone trim. The limestone is from the Saint John area and the yellow sandstone looks like rock from the Boudreau quarry. Early photographs of the building show elegant turrets along the south elevations, but these no longer exist. One can still see four large polished red and grey granite pillars made in St. George and decorating the front entrance and upper balcony.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: grey limestone 2. quoins and trim: yellow sandstone 3. pillars: red and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	1. limestone: fair 2. sandstone: very poor

Notes of Interest

Simeon Jones spent his earliest years in another stone home that originally was situated in Prince William north of Fredericton. In the late 1960s it was dismantled and moved to Kings Landing Historic Site, where it is known as Jones House. Simeon's father, Thomas, built Jones House in 1828 alongside an older log cabin. The story is told that Thomas' wife gave birth to Simeon in the cabin, just as Thomas was completing masonry work around an upper window of the new house. When summoned, he insisted on setting the stone properly before descending to see his new son. ⁴

94. Hillsley (Castle Funeral Home)

Saint John

The History

A few kilometres north of Caverhill Hall [93] is a stone residence that was commissioned by Charles H. Peters as a wedding gift to his wife Fanny. Peters had a Saint John architect, H.H. Mott, design the residence that became the Peters home for the next four decades.^{1,2} Senator Clarence Emerson bought the house in 1942, 22 years before it was transferred to the present owners. Since Hillsley became a funeral home in the mid-1960s, many people have found comfort in its calm and gracious interior.

Location:	91 Leinster Street
Construction Dates:	1898-9
Style:	Romanesque Revival with Gothic Revival elements
Present Use:	funeral home
Present Owner:	Mar Car Holdings Ltd.

The Stone

Hillsley is made of a deep maroon sandstone. Two grey granite pillars frame the front entrance, and badly eroded sandstone carvings adorn the front and east sides of the building.

In the 1890s only four red sandstone quarries were active in or near New Brunswick: these lay in Amherst (Nova Scotia), Sackville, Wood Point and Memel. The stone looks totally unlike material from the Sackville or Amherst quarries and bears only some resemblance to rock from Wood Point quarry. Literature accounts of the Memel material describe a stone quite similar to that used in Hillsley's walls, but the author had no Memel rock samples and so could make no comparison.

Stone Type(s):	red sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

A New York style Tiffany floor lamp stands in one corner window of Hillsley. The lamp reportedly became the subject of some dispute when the building was transferred from Fanny Peter's niece (Miss Godsoe) to the Emerson family. In the end, money prevailed, and Miss Godsoe allowed the lamp to remain with the house.²

95. Coven Hoven

Minister Island

The History

In 1888, Sir William Van Horne became president of Canadian Pacific Railway. After seeing Minister Island while touring the New Brunswick railway system, he bought the land as a holiday retreat,¹ and erected several stone buildings on the estate. Among them were a windmill-water tower, two huge greenhouses (1906), a large barn, a circular bath house with glassed-in lounge, and the main residence, Coven Hoven.

Van Horne drew plans for the original Coven Hoven, but experienced structural difficulties when attempting to actually build and enlarge the home in 1898. His friend, architect Edward Maxwell, agreed to come from Montreal and assist in the reconstruction.² Once in St. Andrews, Maxwell enjoyed the area so much that, after finishing Van Horne's residence, he built himself a summer home on the mainland adjacent to Minister Island.³ (Maxwell likely had a hand in drawing the plans for many other Van Horne buildings. He also designed several stately summer homes around St. Andrews in the early 1900s.)

When Van Horne died in 1915, his descendants maintained the property for another 45 years. It fell to an American syndicate in the early 1960s until conflict within the group led to the island's sale in 1972 to another American, Norman Langdon.⁴ Although the New Brunswick government acquired Minister Island in 1973 and 1982, little restoration has been done on the estate since that time. The government recently solicited proposals to develop the island, and is now evaluating the submissions.

Location:	Minister Island
Construction Dates:	c. 1889
Style:	Queen Anne Revival
Present Use:	vacant
Present Owner:	Government of New Brunswick
Status:	Provincial Historic Site; as part of Minister Island designation (1977)

The Stone

Many Van Horne buildings are made of beach or field stone, mortared together with minimal cutting or shaping. Coven Hoven itself is made of cut blocks of red sandstone overlying a grey St. George granite foundation. The sandstone was quarried from outcrops near the bath house, using small explosives and hand tools. Van Horne created a small swimming hole from the excavated quarry site.⁴

Two local stonemasons erected the Van Horne buildings: Charles Horsnell and his brother-in-law, Joseph Gibson. Horsnell was Scottish born but moved to St. Andrews around the 1880s, where he married Joseph's sister and taught masonry

to Joseph. ² Joseph Gibson's son, John, is in charge of stonemasonry repairs to the property and performs such maintenance as government funding allows.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair

Notes of Interest

The oldest stone house on Minister Island (not a Van Horne building) sits on the island's west end and was erected by a Reverend Samuel Andrews around 1790 (see Volume I Chapter II).

96. Butler House

Paquetville

The History

Sometime in 1928, George Butler of Paquetville decided to build a house and, after drawing up rough plans, had Dosithé Pinet lay a stone basement.¹ Butler originally intended to make the rest of the house from wood. His mason friends, however, explained that St-Augustine Church in Paquetville [77] had just been completed and that there were many small stone blocks left over from its construction. What's more (continued the friends), local masons were now without work and would be pleased to have another project.¹

And so Butler agreed to use stone. Horses moved the rough blocks from the church site two kilometres down the road to Butler's land. Damase DeGruchy and Joe Landry cut the stone, and Alex Haché and others erected the Butler residence within two years. Although George Butler never, in fact, moved in, his son Willy married in 1931 and lived in the house for the next fifteen years. At one point Willy's young niece - the famous Acadian singer, Edith Butler - lived upstairs. Another brother acquired the property in the mid 1940s, but eventually the house was divided into apartments and rented.

The Village of Paquetville bought Butler House from George's grandson in 1986 on the basis of its historic association with Edith Butler. The building presently functions as a multi-family dwelling.

Location:	south side of Highway 340, 0.9 km east of Highway 135 south
Construction Dates:	1928-30
Style:	nonspecific
Present Use:	multiple residence
Present Owner:	Village of Paquetville

The Stone

Stone for the Butler residence originated as 'leftover' material from two quarries: one on the property of St-Augustine Church, and the other further north near St-Amateur.¹ Many blocks have a high proportion of clay and coal fragments and would have been rejected for use in the church.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

97. LeBreton Residence

Caraquet

The History

Isle d'Orleans in Quebec has many beautiful homes that draw sightseers each weekend from nearby Quebec City. One of the oldest is a stone house called Maison Gendreau, dated at 1759.¹ When Caraquet resident Clarence LeBreton visited the island in the early 1970s, the house caught his eye and he asked an architect friend, Jacques Boucher, to copy its design. LeBreton then used the plans to build himself a near-duplicate in Caraquet.¹ Willy Haché and his brother completed all stonemasonry in five weeks, and the entire house was finished within the year. It is now occupied by the LeBreton family and provides a small taste of Old France in the heart of the Acadian Peninsula.

Location:	8 Rue des Robin
Construction Dates:	1975
Style:	French Regime (reproduction)
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	LeBreton family

The Stone

Workers salvaged the dimension stone from an old building foundation in Grande-Anse, removing it by backhoe and trucking it to the building site. It looks similar to rock that was quarried near Grande-Anse during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Stone Type(s):	buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	coursed rubble
Surface Finish(es):	boasted and rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

Notes of Interest

The house walls are tapered outward by approximately three degrees, making the foundation marginally wider than the upper levels. To offset any possible widening affect, wooden beams crossing the house are anchored into the stone.

98. Boudreau Residence

Shediac

The History ¹

St-Joseph Church was built in 1914 and served the community of Shediac for many decades. When church authorities ordered its demolition in 1974 they agreed to sell the stones to the public for \$1 per block. Dr. Leonce Boudreau of Shediac purchased hundreds of pieces and stockpiled them for fifteen years before building his own private stone residence in 1989.

Louis Drisdelle, a stonemason from Shediac, did all masonry work on the Boudreau home. Its walls are made of thick olive sandstone, roughly hewn and carefully placed and mortared. The house is full of light and space inside, its many windows recessed to accommodate the thick stone sills and lintels. The contrast between the solid exterior and the airy, open-concept interior is stunning.

Location:	93 Rue Montclair
Construction Dates:	1989
Style:	Romanesque Revival?
Present Use:	residence
Present Owner:	Boudreau family

The Stone

Stone for St-Joseph Church came from the Bastarache quarry located on the outskirts of Shediac. Boudreau also purchased capstones that were used in the church and made of granite from Hampstead, but these have not been incorporated into the new house.

Stone Type(s):	olive sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	variable: rock-faced ashlar, sparrow-pecked, battled
Stone Condition:	excellent

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Commercial Buildings

99	Old Bank of British North America	St. Stephen
102	Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Moncton
103	Domville Building	Saint John
104	Higgins Block	Moncton







99. Old Bank of British North America

St. Stephen

The History

This edifice held three separate banking institutions and witnessed a spectacular bankruptcy before becoming privately owned in 1983. It was erected around 1873 for \$40,000 by the Bank of British North America.¹ Thirteen years later, the Bank of St. Stephen bought the building and carried on business until suddenly suspending payment in March 1910. Judging from the shareholders list published in the *Daily Gleaner* on 7 March 1910, the bankruptcy affected much of the population of St. Stephen and Calais, Maine.

After its collapse the Bank of St. Stephen returned the property to the Bank of British North America. In 1919 the building changed hands again - this time, passing to the Bank of Montreal.² From 1919 until about 1982 the Bank of Montreal operated within the premises, installing a brick vault on the north wall in the 1950s. The banking era ended in September 1983 when local developer William Garcelon purchased the property. The owner presently leases the first floor to a commercial enterprise and inhabits the upper two storeys.

Location:	2 Marks Street
Construction Dates:	1873
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	commercial and residential
Present Owner:	Wilgar Ltd.

The Stone

Sandstone appears on the south and east elevations, whereas the remaining two walls are brick faced. The sandstone (source unknown) on the front elevation has been extremely finely tooled and shows a quality of finishing seen in few New Brunswick buildings. The grey granite foundation stone probably comes from Maine, which possessed several active granite quarries south of Calais opposite St. Croix Island.³

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff sandstone 2. foundation: pale grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	1. front elevation: cut stone, even course 2. side elevation: cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. front course: battled with rusticated quoins 2. side elevation: rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	excellent

Notes of Interest

This building has a particularly solid structure. While converting the upper floors into private quarters, the owner found that the stone-faced walls comprise ten inches of stone backing onto twelve inches of brick - a suitably impermeable exterior for a nineteenth-century bank.

100. Palatine Building (Old Bank of Nova Scotia)

Saint John

The History

Immediately after the Great 1877 Fire, directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia rebuilt a stone bank over the old, charred company premises on Prince William Street. They chose three Halifax men to complete the job: contractor Mr. Brookfield, and architects Andrew Dewar and James C. Dumaresq.¹ When the Bank of Nova Scotia moved across the street to another stone building [101] in 1913,² the Palatine Insurance Company Ltd. bought the premises and resided there for nearly fifty years - hence the building's alternate name. That firm then sold it to the City of Saint John in 1961, which in turn transferred it (1981) to the present owners. Current tenants include a Scottish pub and an engineering firm.

Location:	124 Prince William Street
Construction Dates:	1877-8
Style:	Second Empire
Present Use:	commercial and offices
Present Owner:	Palatine Investments Ltd.

The Stone

Yellow sandstone appears in this building as a front facade. No documents could be found indicating its origin, but the stone closely resembles material in the nearby Old City Hall [19], which contains stone known to have come from Curryville, Albert County.^{3,4} However, the Curryville stone (as in the City Hall) is also similar in colour and texture to stone used in the Old Post Office [25] across the street. And *that* stone reportedly is from Caledonia quarry in Westmorland County. All one can say with any certainty (without documentary or detailed petrological evidence) is that the Palatine Building is made of stone from somewhere in southeast New Brunswick.

In addition to the sandstone facade, the building possesses twelve large polished granite pillars framing the two entrances and each of the three windows. The pillars - eight red and four grey - originate from the St. George quarries and show no signs of wear. The same cannot be said for the sandstone, which is severely eroded with much spalling and black surficial weathering.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: yellow sandstone 2. pillars: red and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	batted
Stone Condition:	poor

Notes of Interest

Despite the sandstone's poor condition, one can still discern details of carved stone grapes and gargoyles that decorate the front facade. All are the work of

Saint John carver James McAvity [112]. McAvity, it seems, had a cynical streak: note the face of a man spitting coins just above one of the entrances. James McAvity's sense of humour brought him at least one instance of public rebuke. While carving trim for another Saint John building, he created images that caricatured certain local characters, prompting the daily press to write: "We trust that no more of our buildings will be adorned by such buffoonery."⁵

101. Old Bank of New Brunswick

Saint John

The History

The Bank of New Brunswick originated in 1820 as Canada's first chartered bank, and dominated the provincial business scene until growing competition forced its amalgamation with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1913.¹ A few months after the Great 1877 Fire, Bank of New Brunswick directors rebuilt their institution on the old site using plans by Boston architect Henry Starbuck.²

The Bank of New Brunswick remained in residence until the 1913 amalgamation, at which time the Bank of Nova Scotia took over the building, moved in from across the street [100] and renamed the structure 'Bank of Nova Scotia'.¹ Since that bank vacated the premises in 1977, the building has housed such diverse enterprises as an aerobics studio, a discotheque and union headquarters.

Location:	125 Prince William Street
Construction Dates:	1878-9
Style:	Neoclassical (late)
Date Stone:	1878
Present Use:	apparently vacant
Present Owner:	Prince William Properties Ltd.

The Stone

Accounts vary as to what quarry supplied the sandstone facade. Newspaper articles from December 1877 say it was to be clad with 'the best native freestone [sandstone]'.³ Yet a March 1878 article reported: "The Port Philip Freestone Company [of Nova Scotia] have secured the contract for the stone required to build the Bank of New Brunswick..."⁴ Visual observation supports the latter report, for the stone is noticeably greyer than the buff or yellow New Brunswick sandstones that would have been available in the 1870s. Whatever its source, the stone is severely deteriorated. Pillars are crumbling, many stones are cracked and the roof trim is dangerously eroded.

Stone Type(s):	grey-buff sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	1. upper courses: battled 2. lower courses: vermiculated
Stone Condition:	extremely poor

Notes of Interest

Several courses of this building provide a good example of the vermiculated finishing technique, in which the stone is tooled to resemble worm tracks.

102. Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax (Old Royal Bank of Canada)

Moncton

The History

Banks appear to have been both the first and last New Brunswick commissions of Halifax architect James C. Dumaresq. Dumaresq designed the Bank of Nova Scotia in Saint John in 1877 [100].¹ Twenty years later, he drew plans for a Moncton branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, which in 1901 became the Royal Bank of Canada.

The original Merchants' Bank possessed an elegant turret and balustrade that eventually weathered and were removed to avoid costly restoration work. Other exterior alterations included a brick and stone north wing (1929), and a new vault (1958).² Over the years, the first floor functioned solely as a bank, whereas the upper levels housed the Masonic Order and solicitors Bingham and Bingham. The present owners have renovated the second and third floors into offices, and the ground level into a fast food outlet.

Location:	721 Main Street
Construction Dates:	1898-9
Style:	Renaissance Revival
Present Use:	commercial and office space
Present Owner:	Merchants' Bank Developments Ltd.

The Stone

The red sandstone in the original building and 1929 addition came from Pickard quarry in Sackville.³ Two polished red granite pillars with Corinthian sandstone capitals frame the main entrance. The granite resembles stone from the St. George area, and may have been manufactured by T.F. Sherrard & Co. of Moncton.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: red sandstone 2. pillars: red granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

Across the road from the bank is a restaurant faced with panels of polished black granite. The granite was quarried by Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex from Digdeguash Lake near St. Stephen.⁴ The same company used pale grey granite from its Hampstead quarry to supply stone for the large stone urns and curbing placed on both sides of Main Street.

103. Domville Building

Saint John

The History

The Maritime Bank was founded in 1872, struggled along for several years and eventually succumbed to liquidation in 1887.¹ Midway through its brief and beleaguered history, the bank also lost its offices in the Great 1877 Fire. In order to facilitate immediate reconstruction, bank president James Domville secured the services of architects Hopkins & Wily of Montreal.²

A Saint John company, Clansy & Fay, initially secured the contract to erect the new premises,² but in the end it went to Montrealers P.C. & T.P. Wand.³ Montreal shareholders of the Maritime Bank had attempted to oust Domville as president, just as plans for the Domville Building got underway.¹ One cannot help but wonder whether Domville's Montreal-based choices were attempts to appease Montreal enemies.

Once completed, the Domville Building housed the Maritime Bank plus a restaurant, private club and various commercial enterprises. After the bank's failure in 1887 it passed to a sequence of owners: the Star Life Insurance Company, the Bank of Montreal, the Mercantile Bank and - most recently - Commercial Properties Ltd.

Location:	2 King Street
Construction Dates:	1877-8
Style:	Italianate
Corner Stone	5 August 1878
Present Use:	banking and commercial
Present Owner:	Commercial Properties Ltd.

The Stone

The stonemasonry of this building is particularly fine in preservation and workmanship, and has been based upon a grey Ohio granite foundation. Buff sandstone from the Caledonia quarry forms its superstructure and was used to create the ornately carved sandstone columns and capitals that line each storey.⁴ The only noticeable weathering is at the angled junction where granite and sandstone meet, trapping water, salt and acid precipitation, and causing marked deterioration of the lower sandstone courses.

Stone Type(s):	1. walls: buff sandstone 2. foundation: grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, even course
Surface Finish(es):	batted
Stone Condition:	fair to good

Notes of Interest

James Domville led an eventful life. Described by one contemporary as a 'human dynamo', his involvements or occupations encompassed shipbuilding, iron manufacturing and oil shale development. He served as a Conservative (and then Liberal) Member of Parliament, helped to organize the Albert County Railway, and personally led a gold prospecting expedition in the Yukon.¹ Domville also possessed a temper. He broke his arm during a fistfight in Common Council, after which one account described him as "the irrepressible member from Kings [County]...with his arm in a sling and his tongue on a pivot."¹

104. Higgins Block

Moncton

The History

Lester H. Higgins entered business in 1879 as owner of a small Moncton shoe store, and went on to develop a major shoe trade across the Maritimes. Around 1901 he asked the Saint John architect, H.H. Mott, to design him larger office premises in downtown Moncton.^{1,2} The stone and brick edifice, called the Higgins Block, received an addition in 1908-9 and for many years housed a shoe store, factory and offices. Only when Higgins entered the real estate business full time in the 1920s did he lease the complex to a series of commercial and banking tenants.¹

Lester Higgins Jr. transferred his father's building to the present owner in 1962.³ Today, the second and third floors of the Higgins Block remain vacant. Fraga Enterprises currently leases the ground floor and plans to exercise its purchase option on the entire building.⁴

Location:	northwest corner of Botsford Street and Main Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1901
Style:	Italianate?
Present Use:	commercial
Present Owner:	Standard Investments Ltd.

The Stone

A facade made of red sandstone from the Pickard quarry covers the entire east wall and most of the south wall. The remainder is faced with red brick.

Stone Type(s):	red sandstone
Shape and Coursing:	cut stone, broken course
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	fair

Notes of Interest

The south facade has small, rather worn stone decorations on its upper two levels. In addition to the usual stone carving subjects such as flowers, lions and scallops, there is a sculpture of what looks to be Lester Higgins himself, complete with handlebar moustache.

BRIDGES AND MONUMENTS

Bridges and Monuments

105 Dennis Stream #5 Bridge
110 Young Memorial

Moore's Mills
Saint John





105. Dennis Stream #5 Bridge (Moore's Mills Bridge)

Moore's Mills

The History

Moore's Mills is the only bridge in the province lined completely with stone, as all others have their arches faced in concrete. Although preliminary work for Moore's Mills bridge started in 1943,¹ superintendent Herbert Dawkins completed the project in 1946.² Stonemasons on the job received 80 cents per hour.³

Location:	on road leading to Moore's Mills 0.6 km from Highway 3 intersection; crosses Dennis Stream
Construction Dates:	1943-6
Description:	30-foot granite masonry arch; single span

The Stone

The bridge is made of randomly arranged blocks of red, pale grey and black granite, with cut stone capstones topping the entire length of the structure. The red and grey granite came from St. George quarries, including one known as Stillwater quarry. The black stone is said to have come from Indian Point near St. Andrews. No such stone outcrops in that locale, but diabase ('black granite') occurs along roads leading north from St. Andrews, and may have supplied the black rock in question.⁴

Stone Type(s):	red, grey and black granite
Shape and Coursing:	uncoursed rubble with cut capstones
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	good

106. Newcastle Creek #2 Bridge

Newcastle Bridge

The History

Newcastle Creek #2 is the only two-span, stone-faced bridge in the province. It was built by contractor Edward A. Caldwell of Caldwell Construction Ltd. ¹

Location:	on Highway 10, 0.6 km east of intersection with Highway 690; crosses Newcastle Creek
Construction Dates:	1939-40
Description:	reinforced concrete arches (one 60 feet, the other 100 feet); double span

The Stone

The facing stone for this bridge is local grey sandstone and shale. Although the original capstones are pink granite, several blocks had to be replaced in May 1989 with greyer granite from the Hampstead quarry.

Stone Type(s):	1. grey sandstone and shale 2. pink and grey granite
Shape and Coursing:	uncoursed rubble with cut capstones
Surface Finish(es):	rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition:	1. granite: fair 2. sandstone and shale: poor

Notes of Interest

Contractor Edward Caldwell laid several stone bridges around the province, often with the assistance of a Scottish stonemason whom he met in Europe during World War One. ² Caldwell also erected buildings and, in the early 1950s, acted as contractor for the stone-veneered administrative buildings at Alma in Fundy National Park. ²

107. New River #1 Bridge

New River Beach

The History

The story of New River #1 Bridge reads more like a comedy skit than a construction project. In July 1942 William MacVay of Joseph MacVay & Son won the bridge tender for \$29,878.¹ A wartime steel shortage postponed construction until April 1943, by which time MacVay's price had risen to \$35,750. He agreed to complete the bridge by November 1943,² but come August 1944 it was unfinished. A report submitted on 7 August 1944 by an official with the Public Works Department gives some idea of working conditions at New River #1:

Cameron and Mealey...from Pokologan hired to work all summer. Good men. Aug. 1st they came in A.M. on bicycles from Pokologan. Arrived before 7 A.M. [Monday]...waited around & found (it being very buggy) no one to give them orders so went home. Bill McVay with 3 or 4 labourers arrived on bus approx. 8:30 AM....Tuesday these boys (Cameron and Mealey) came back in the A.M. & Bill McVay fired them for not being on the job Monday. Had to come back Fri & Sat to get back pay. Bill hid in bushes etc.³

Joseph MacVay & Son were removed from the job shortly afterwards. Next, the Department of Public Works brought in bridge superintendent Harry Cunningham. His troubles were legion. He had difficulty finding workers: "All the labourers at present are busy here as most of them are digging [sp] clams..."

⁴ He had difficulty keeping workers: "The stone cutters...have gone home every second week and [I] have lost a number of days in that way...I could use ten men or more if I could get them."⁵ In letters to the chief bridge engineer in Fredericton, Cunningham repeatedly asks him to 'hunt over the back country for men as there is none here that will work'.

Cunningham also suffered from equipment shortages, partly because the spurned MacVay allegedly broke into the work shed and walked off with a collection of tools.⁶ Adding injury to insult, Cunningham received a 'badly mashed' finger while removing stone from Stillwater quarry.⁷ Even worse, he got into fisticuffs with one of his own men. When worker Charles Thompson brought his wife into the cookhouse, Cunningham told him to 'get that hoar' out of the camp, whereupon Thompson attacked and Cunningham received what the police reports later described as 'actual bodily harm'.⁸

All in all, it is a wonder the bridge was ever finished. Since 1946 it has been struck several times by errant vehicles, the last of which (in the summer of 1989) demolished the northeast wall and knocked blocks into the river. Workers with the Public Works Department have re-attached the stones using steel reinforcement to prevent further damage.

Location: on Highway 1, 1.6 km west of New River Beach
Park; crosses New River Creek
Construction Dates: 1943-6
Description: 100-foot reinforced concrete arch; single span

The Stone

Stone used in this bridge is a similar colour mixture to that in Moores Mills Bridge: pink, grey and black granite. The rock is randomly cut and arranged, save for the shaped capstones. Records indicate that the grey granite came from the Ledge quarry near St. Stephen. Additional stone came from Crow Harbour near Pocologan, plus the Stillwater and other quarries in the St. George area. *

Stone Type(s): red, grey and black granite
Shape and Coursing: uncoursed rubble with cut capstones
Surface Finish(es): rock-faced ashlar
Stone Condition: good

Notes of Interest

William MacVay's father, Joseph MacVay, built the McAdam Railway Station in 1910-11 [30].

108. William Davidson Monument

Derby

The History

William Davidson is credited with being one of the first English-speaking settlers on Miramichi River. He moved to the area in 1765, worked in the fishing, lumbering and building industries, and died in 1790 at age fifty. ¹

Davidson's monument lies flat in The Enclosure at Beaubears Point overlooking the junction of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers. John Biggs of Newcastle, who carved the sandstone memorial, was skilled but likely illiterate, and may have copied a prepared script without knowing the accurate beginnings and ends of words. When working the word *MAJESTYS*, for example, he carved the *M* at the end of one line, then moved to the next line for *AJESTYS*. ²

Location:	The Enclosure, Beaubear's Point
Construction Dates:	c. 1791

The Stone

The monument is made of sandstone, perhaps from a local source.

Notes of Interest

John Biggs, according to himself, was the first and only stonecarver in Northumberland County. In 1793 he informed authorities that:

...having served [as?] an apprentice to no machanical [sp] branch, yet from the accomplishments of a genius mind and my practise am capable to perform and compleet [sp] almost any machanical [sp] architecture...I... Lettered and Carved a Tomb Stone to be laid on the Body of...Wm Davidson...I have the pleasure of being the first in the county and only person who can do so... ³

109. Thomson Monument

St. George

The History

In 1872 The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company became the first company to quarry granite at St. George and use it for monumental purposes. Shortly after erecting a finishing plant along Magaguadavic River below the falls,¹ the company produced its first monumental work: the Thomson Monument.² The gravestone is in memory of Rector Samuel Thomson of St. Marks Parish, Thomson's wife Charlotte, and Robert Thomson, M.D.

Location:	St. Marks Cemetery, Main Street
Construction Dates:	c. 1874

The Stone

This monument is a polished cross of pale pink granite. The old Bay of Fundy quarry (also called the Old Bay quarry) just west of Lake Utopia probably supplied the stone.³

Notes of Interest

The John A. MacDonald Memorial in Montreal was carved of stone from either the same or an adjacent quarry.⁴

110. Young Memorial

Saint John

The History

On 30 October 1890, a teenager named J. Fred Young lost his life in Courtenay Bay while attempting to save a friend, Fred Mundee. Public sympathy and respect for Young's valour led to the erection of the Young Memorial in King Square in the following year. John Rogerson drew plans for the monument, and James Edward Fraser did the actual carving, added a panel of his own design that showed two submerging figures and a life belt.¹

Location:	Kings Square, downtown Saint John
Construction Date:	1891
Present Owner:	City of Saint John

The Stone

The Young Memorial contains seventy tons of stone in total.² It has a grey granite base, a buff-grey sandstone body and twelve granite pillars encircling and supporting the framework. Red granite urns are situated at each of the four corners. The foundation is Hampstead granite, the pillars and urn are from St. George and the buff-grey sandstone is from Wallace, Nova Scotia.²

Notes of Interest

James Fraser worked as a woodcarver and designer in Saint John before leaving for Boston to pursue wood engraving. He invented and patented (1908) an aeroplane after years of studying birds in flight, but a lack of financial backing disabled him from building a working model. Fraser died in 1955 at age 95.¹

111. Marys Point Quarries Monument

Marys Point

The History

Some of the oldest quarries in New Brunswick are at the tip of Marys Point in Albert County. Between 1851 and 1858 they were managed by a Scottish stonemason, George Lang, who later moved to Halifax and erected public buildings from Marys Point stone. One was the Dominion Building, completed in 1868.¹

By 1985 the Dominion Building was over a century old and severely deteriorating. Some stones simply required cleaning, but others needed replacement - preferably with stone from the original quarry. Because Marys Point had since become a federal bird sanctuary, negotiations to excavate the site were long and delicate. Authorities finally agreed to allow a brief, one-time reopening of the quarry provided that workers adhered to stringent environmental guidelines. Contractors removed the stone in the fall of 1987 after the birds had migrated. The restoration firm, CanStone Inc., then transported the blocks to Halifax and used them to restore the building to its former grandeur.¹

To demonstrate its appreciation for access to the quarry, CanStone Inc. presented a monument to the Canadian Wildlife Service in July 1989 and installed it at the base of the point. The monument depicts birds spanning North and South America, and symbolizes the annual trans-hemispheric flight path of shorebirds that nest at Marys Point.

Location:	at base of Marys Point, in Hemispheric Shorebird Reserve parking lot
Construction Dates:	1989
Present Owner:	Canadian Wildlife Service

The Stone

David Watson of CanStone Inc. carved the monument from a 2.5-ton piece of red Marys Point stone.^{2,3}

Notes of Interest

Marys Point stone is also found in early 1800s tombstones at Hillsborough cemetery on the east side of Highway 114, about thirty kilometres north of Marys Point Road.⁴

112. Carved Heads, Legislative Building

Fredericton

The History

No catalogue of building and ornamental stones in New Brunswick would be complete without mentioning James McAvity, one the finest stonecarvers and artists in our provincial history. James McAvity was born in 1845 in Portland north of Saint John. During his life he decorated many Saint John buildings (e.g., the Bank of Nova Scotia [100] and others) with his skillful and sometimes sardonic handiwork. ¹

McAvity also produced the Britannia and sixteen carved heads above the entrance to the Fredericton Legislative Building [16] in the early 1880s. Close examination of his carvings reveals McAvity as a fine arts sculptor capable of creating remarkably expressive features. Yet with all his artistic talents, the man ended his days in charge of bridge and culvert construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway. ² It would be interesting to know if he worked on the CPR Station in McAdam [30] before dying in 1908. ¹

Location:	Legislative Building, 750 Queen Street
Construction Dates:	1880-2

The Stone

Like the body of the Legislative Building, the Britannia and carved heads are made of stone from the Boudreau quarry.

Notes of Interest

James McAvity had several Acadian counterparts living in the Memramcook area, men who produced many of the sandstone carvings, statues and decorated monuments across Westmorland, Albert and Kent counties. The lives and works of these Acadian stone artisans would make a worthy research project.

Appendices

APPENDIX I: BUILDINGS LISTED ACCORDING TO LOCATION

Italicized numbers in square brackets refer to entry numbers cited in the main text.

Location	Name of Building
Andover	Victoria County Record Office [4]
Bartibog	MacDonald Farm [88]
Bas-Caraquet	St-Paul Church [74]
Bathurst	City Hall [20] Coronation Park School [11] Gloucester County Court House [2] Old Sacred Heart Academy [10] Old Post Office [23] Sacred Heart Church [69]
Bay du Vin	Luther Williston House [89]
Belledune	Belledune Elementary/Junior High School [12]
Buctouche	St-Jean-Baptiste Church [64]
Cap-Pelé	Post Office [29]
Caraquet	LeBreton Residence [97] Old Notre-Dame Convent [73] St-Pierre aux Liens [72]
Chamcook	St. John the Baptist Church [52]
Chatham	Bishop's Palace [67] John T. Williston House [87] Old Post Office [24] St. Michael's Church [66] William Davidson Monument [109]
Derby	St-Anselme Church [62]
Dieppe	Bell Inn [82]
Dorchester	Chandler House [84] Dorchester Penitentiary [6] Keillor House [83]
Douglastown	DeWolfe House [86] Seaman's or Marine Hospital [39]
Edmundston	Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs Church [80]
Fredericton	Brunswick Street United Baptist Church [48] Christ Church Cathedral [46] Christ Church Parish Church [47] Departmental Building [17]

Location	Name of Building
Fredericton (cont'd)	Fredericton Provincial Gaol [7] Legislative Building [16] Officers Quarters [35] Old Arts Building [36] Old Government House [15] Postal Station A [27] Soldiers Barracks [34] St. Paul's United Baptist Church [49] St. Paul's Church [51] St-Jude-St-Simon Church [75] Old Kings County Gaol [8] Albert County Gaol [5] St-Michel Church [76] Tweedie House [91] St. James' Church [53] Thomas Gill House [81] Marys Point Quarries Monument [111] Old Canadian Pacific Railway Station [30] Coven Hoven [95] First United Baptist Church [59] Higgins Block [104] Moncton High School [14] Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral [57] Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax [102] St. Bernard's Church [55] St. Bernard's Rectory [56] St. George's Anglican Church [58] Dennis Stream #5 Bridge [105] St. John Evangelist Anglican Church [50] St. Patrick's Church [65] New River #1 Bridge [107] Harkins Academy [13] Miramichi Hospital [40] Northumberland County Court House [3] Old Power House and Water Reservoir [22] Newcastle Creek #2 Bridge [106] Butler House [96] St-Augustine Church [77] St-Polycarpe Rectory [71] St-Polycarpe Church [70] Trappist Monastery [68] The Grove [92] Cranewood House [85] Old Canadian National Railway Station [31] Owens Art Gallery [37]
Grand Harbour	
Grande-Anse	
Hampton	
Hopewell Cape	
Inkerman	
Kouchibouguac	
Lower Jemseg	
Lower St. Marys	
Marys Point	
McAdam	
Minister Island	
Moncton	
Moore's Mills	
Nashwaakasis	
Nelson-Miramichi	
New River Beach	
Newcastle	
Newcastle Bridge	
Paquetville	
Petit-Rocher	
Rogersville	
Rothsay	
Sackville	

Location	Name of Building
Saint John	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception [42] Caverhill Hall [93] Centenary Methodist Church [44] Domville Building [103] Hillsley [94] Martello Tower [33] New Brunswick Museum [18] Old Bank of New Brunswick [101] Old Number 2 Fire Hall [21] Old Post Office [25] Old City Hall [19] Palatine Building [100] Postal Station A [26] Saint John County Court House [1] St. John's (The Stone) Church [41] St. Andrew's Church [45] Young Memorial [110] Trinity Church [43]
Shediac	Boudreau Residence [98] Old Canadian National Railway Station [32]
South Esk	McTavish Farm [90]
St. Andrews	Old Charlotte County Gaol [9]
St. George	Government of Canada Building [28] Old Presbyterian Manse [54] Thomson Monument [109]
St. Stephen	Old Bank of British North America [99]
St-Antoine-de-Kent	St-Antoine l'Ermite Church [63]
St-Isidore	St-Isidore Church [78]
St-Joseph	Monument LeFebvre [38] St-Thomas Church [60] St-Thomas Rectory [61]
Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska	Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church [79]

APPENDIX II: NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITES

The following list gives locations and designation dates for stone buildings or building sites in New Brunswick that have been declared as National or Provincial Historic Sites. Many more historic sites exist in the province, but they do not involve stone buildings.

I. National Historic Sites

<i>Name of Building or Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Fort Beauséjour	Aulac	1919
Carleton Martello Tower	Saint John	1930
Old Arts Building	Fredericton	1950
Old Government House	Fredericton	1958
Chandler House (Rocklyn)	Dorchester	1971
Saint John County Court House	Saint John	1974
Canadian Pacific Railway Station	McAdam	1976
Military Compound:	Fredericton	1976
Officers Quarters		
Soldiers Barracks		
Guard House		
Christ Church Cathedral	Fredericton	1980
Marine Hospital	Douglstown	1989
Prince William Streetscape:	Saint John	1981
Chubbs Building		
Old Post Office		
Palatine Building		
Old Bank of New Brunswick		
Old City Hall		
Postal Station A		

II. Provincial Historic Sites

<i>Name of Building or Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Jones House (as part of Kings Landing)	Kings Landing	1968
Charlotte County Gaol	St. Andrews	1976
Hampton Gaol	Hampton	1977
Minister Island:	Minister Island	1977
Coven Hoven		
several stone outbuildings		
Keillor House	Dorchester	1977
Peters House (Miramichi Golf Club)	Bushville	1984

Endnotes

ABBREVIATIONS USED

- CEA** Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick
CIHB Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Architectural History Branch, National Historic Parks and Sites Directorate, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa
JHA New Brunswick Journal of the House of Assembly
LL Legislative Library, Legislative Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick
NBM New Brunswick Museum Archives, Saint John, New Brunswick
PANB Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick
n.p. no pages numbers cited
n.d. no date cited

1. Saint John County Court House

1. *The Star* 3 July 1821 p 3
2. Clerk 1984 p 87
3. *New Brunswick Courier* 29 May 1824
4. *Ibid.* 14 May 1925
5. Hale 1983 p 68
6. LeGassick [n.d.] p 3
7. Hale 1983 p 69
8. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 15 January 1876
9. *Victoria Stroll Brochure*

2. Gloucester County Court House, Bathurst

1. Parks 1914 p 109
2. Joe Hoyt, Department of Justice, pers. comm.
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 29 October 1889

3. Northumberland County Court House, Newcastle

1. *North Shore Leader* 3 December 1911 p 1
2. *Ibid.* 26 January 1912 p 2
3. *Ibid.* p 2
4. Hale 1977 p 177
5. *The Gazette* (Chatham) 19 January 1914 p 1
6. Arbuckle 1978 p 100

4. Victoria County Record Office, Andover

1. MacPhail 1977 p 113
2. Earl Hall, Wapake, pers. comm.
3. *The Tobique* December 1984, Number 6, p 22

5. Albert County Gaol, Hopewell Cape

1. *Albert County Court House and Gaol Contract and Specifications*. Document in Albert County Museum, Hopewell Cape.

6. Dorchester Penitentiary, Dorchester

1. Hynes 1982 p 32
2. Williamson 1974 p 70
3. *Brief History of Dorchester Penitentiary*. Unpublished report, available from office of penitentiary warden, 2 pp.
4. Letter from James Robertson to C.E. Fish, 26 May 1900. Fish Papers, Box 1, file 'James Robertson 1887-1905', MC 1244/MS 1-A/43. In PANB.
5. Adrien Baillargeon, Correctional Services Canada, Moncton, pers. comm.
6. Letter from Fred Seaman to Henry C. Read, 11 June 1883. MC 224/3/79. In PANB.
7. Parks 1914 p 60
8. Taped interview with Frank Dobson by Ronald Labelle and Janet McGinity 1981, Tape 18. In CEA.

7. Fredericton Provincial Gaol, Fredericton

1. *New Brunswick Courier* 7 September 1839
2. Squires 1980 p 32
3. *York County Gaol*. Card entry in Fredericton Heritage Trust Inventory of Historic Buildings, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.
4. Maitland 1984 p 40

8. Old Kings County Gaol, Hampton

1. Peck 1975 pp 2-6
2. *The Old Jail* [n.d.]. Sclanders Scrapbook, MC 615/MS1. In PANB.

9. Old Charlotte County Gaol, St. Andrews

1. Letter from Elinor Mawson to G.L. Martin, 9 June 1989. G.L. Martin, pers. files.
2. *St. Andrews Standard* 28 May 1835
3. Davis 1950 p 187

10. Old Sacred Heart Academy, Bathurst

1. Picot 1978 p 60
2. Letter from T.F. Barry to C.E. Fish, 9 September 1897. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Rev. Thomas F. Barry 1886-97', MC 1244/MS 1-B/3. In PANB.
3. Parks 1914 p 109

4. Letter from T.F. Barry to C.E. Fish, 30 August 1897. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Rev. Thomas F. Barry 1886-97', MC 1244/MS 1-B/3. In PANB.
 5. Ibid. Letter from T.F. Barry to C.E. Fish, 9 September 1897.
 6. Ibid. Letter from T.F. Barry to C.E. Fish, 13 September 1897.
 7. *A Century of History...*p 13
 8. Picot 1978
-
11. **Coronation Park School, Bathurst**
 1. Paul Delicaet, Bathurst, pers. comm.
-
12. **Belledune Elementary and Junior High School, Belledune**
 1. James Collyer, ADI Ltd., Fredericton, pers. comm.
 2. Joe Hoyt, Department of Justice, pers. comm.
 3. School specifications in School District #42 files, Bathurst.
-
13. **Harkins Academy, Newcastle**
 1. *Did You Know?* 'Harkins Academy' file, Old Manse Library, Newcastle
 2. *The Union Advocate* (Newcastle) 31 October 1894
 3. Architectural plans for Harkins Academy, MC 164/479. In PANB.
 4. *The Union Advocate* 3 October 1894
 5. Letter from James McDonald to C.E. Fish, 10 August 1893. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Building Stone, Mc-M', MC 1244/MS 1-B/8. In PANB.
 6. Ibid. various letters
 7. Parks 1914 p 35
-
14. **Moncton High School, Moncton**
 1. "Moncton High - The Lore and Tradition", in *The Moncton Transcript*, 15 May 1971.
 2. LeBlanc 1967 p 222
 3. Alex Pincombe, Moncton, pers. comm.
 4. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
 5. Interview with Edgar LeBlanc by Ronald Labelle. 29 September 1979, Dossier 11, ms 25, in CEA; William Dupuis, Shediac, pers. comm.
-
15. **Old Government House, Fredericton**
 1. Squires 1980 p 26
 2. Letter from A.J.H. Richardson, 18 July 1938. MC 300/MS 4/12. In PANB.
 3. Clerk 1984 p 86
 4. Roberts 1892 p 149
 5. Deichmann 1960 reference #8

16. Legislative Building, Fredericton

1. Peck 1977 pp 1, 3
2. *The New Brunswick Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser* 14 July 1880
3. *The Fredericton Capital* 30 September 1880
4. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 16 February 1882
5. *Union Advocate* (Newcastle) 11 August 1890
6. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 16 February 1882
7. Hansen 1980 p 11
8. Parks 1914 plate opposite p 50

17. Departmental Building, Fredericton

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 6 December 1887
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 28 May 1888
3. Ibid.
4. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 30 May 1888
5. John McSorley interview. 'Fredericton-General' file, NTS 21 G/15. NTS Files, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton.
6. Bailey 1899 p 114M
7. Pacey 1977, Tour No. 1, Item 1; Squires 1980 p 23

18. New Brunswick Museum, Saint John

1. Robert Boyce, MMC Architects Ltd., Saint John, pers. comm.
2. *Saint John Telegraph Journal* 29 October 1930
3. Files of MMC Architects Ltd., Saint John
4. Squires 1945 pp 7-8
5. Harold Wright, Saint John, pers. comm.

19. Old City Hall, Saint John

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 30 May 1878
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 19 June 1879
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 18 April 1879
4. Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada 1878

20. City Hall, Bathurst

1. Property Files, City Hall, Bathurst
2. Paul Delicaet, Bathurst, pers. comm.

21. Old Number 2 Fire Hall, Saint John

1. Date stone beneath fanlight.
2. Undated newspaper article in files of Nicholas Hill, Heritage Planner, City of Saint John.

22. Old Power House and Water Reservoir, Newcastle

1. Letter from T.A. MacLean to C.E. Fish, 28 April 1902. Fish Papers, Box 5, file 'Newcastle Power House - correspondence', MC 1244/MS1-F/5a. In PANB.
2. Ibid. Letter from C.E. Fish to T.A. MacLean, 13 June 1902.

23. Old Post Office, Bathurst

1. Unpublished article by Eloi DeGrâce, Université de Moncton; Jessica Ryan, Bathurst, pers. files.
2. Jessica Ryan, Bathurst, pers. comm.
3. Parks 1914 p 27
4. Parks 1914 p 26

24. Old Post Office, Chatham

1. Letter from Michael Adams to C.E. Fish, 26 December 1891. Fish Papers, Box 1, file 'Michael Adams, 1888-1896', MC 1244/MS 1-A/1. In PANB.
2. Letter from C.E. Fish to J. Treen, 7 September 1892. Fish Papers, Letterbook 'French Fort Cove, August 1892-June 1894', p 18, MC 1244/MS 23/#87. In PANB.
3. Letter from C.E. Fish to J. Treen, 3 March 1893. Fish Papers, Letterbook 'French Fort Cove, August 1892-June 1894', p 185, MC 1244/MS 23/#87. In PANB.
4. Letters from C.E. Fish to J. Treen, 6 March and 23 May 1893. Fish Papers, Letterbook 'French Fort Cove, August 1892-June 1894', pp 190, 250, MC 1244/MS 23/#87. In PANB.
5. *Daily Times* (Moncton) 18 December 1884

25. Old Post Office, Saint John

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 16 May 1881
2. *Saint John Globe* 13 December 1886 p 4
3. Williamson 1974 pp 56-57
4. Ryder 1967 p 242

26. Postal Station A, Saint John

1. Hale 1983a p 6
2. Ibid. p 5
3. Ibid. p 12
4. *Saint John, New Brunswick 1914* p 133. Unreferenced publication. In LL.
5. Hale 1984 p 3

27. Postal Station A, Fredericton

1. Hale 1983b pp 4-5
2. Alex Flemming interview. 'Fredericton-General' file, NTS 21 G/15. NTS Files, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton.
3. Hale 1983b p 2

28. Government of Canada Building, St. George

1. Architectural drawings, MC 164/1139. In PANB.
2. Cliff Thorne, St. George, pers. comm.
3. Robert Parks, Beaver Harbour, pers. comm.
4. O'Halloran 1973

29. Post Office, Cap-Pelé

1. Dennis MacLeod, Saint John, pers. comm.
2. Father Richard, Ste-Thérèse Church, Cap-Pelé

30. Old Canadian Pacific Railway Station, McAdam

1. Redstone 1979 p 93
2. Letter from Omer Lavalée, CPR Corporate Archivist, to J.C. McCracken, [then] General Agent CP Rail, 2 July 1981. J.C. McCracken, McAdam, pers. files.
3. Parks 1914 pp 109-110
4. Unpublished article by R.H. McDonald, Project Historian. J.C. McCracken, McAdam, pers. files.*
5. J.C. McCracken, McAdam, pers. comm.

31. Old Canadian National Railway Station, Sackville

1. Various letters and documents, Thomas Reese Anderson Papers, File #7610. In Mount Allison University Archives, Sackville, New Brunswick.
2. Letter from Thomas R. Anderson to Mr Harrison [n.d.], document #2/6/27 (2-133), Thomas Reese Anderson Papers, File #7610. In Mount Allison University Archives, Sackville, New Brunswick.
3. Oral recollection of local people, plus comparison of quarry samples with station walls.
4. *Sackville Tribune*, uncertain date, November 1918, Thomas Reese Anderson Papers, File #7610. In Mount Allison University Archives, Sackville, New Brunswick.

32. Old Canadian National Railway Station, Shediac

1. Insurance records for Shediac Station House, 25 March 1920. In files of CN Rail Archives, Moncton.

33. Martello Tower, Saint John

1. Saunders 1976 p 35
2. Ibid. pp 36-37
3. *Martello Tower*. Article in Pamphlet Files, copied from original in New Brunswick Museum, 1963, 4 pp. In LL.
4. *Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site*.
5. Wright and O'Leary 1985 p 61

34. Soldiers Barracks, Fredericton

1. Peck 1976 pp 7-8, 14
2. *The New Brunswick Courier* 14 May 1825
3. Peck 1976 p 17
4. Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Agenda Paper 1960-25, unpublished mss. in CIHB Files, Building File No. 04102001200003, 2 pp. CIHB Files, Ottawa.
5. Alward 1967 p 212
6. Wendy Robb, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton, pers. comm.
7. Webster [n.d.]
8. Peck 1976 p 16
9. *Guard House*. Card entry in Fredericton Heritage Trust Inventory of Historic Buildings, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.

35. Officers Quarters, Fredericton

1. Wendy Robb, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton, pers. comm.
2. Maxwell 1937 p 161
3. Squires 1980 p 36

36. Old Arts Building, Fredericton

1. Clerk 1984 p 85
2. Petition from James Taylor Sr. and Co. and William Cross, 7 January 1829, p 1. Document RG4/S37-P43, 10 pp. In PANB.
3. Russell 1975-7 p 387
4. Documents UA RG 33, 1876-77 (Contract for Mansard roof and related correspondence). In Harriet Irving Library Archives, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
5. Rogers and Manzer 1924 p 5
6. Petition from James Taylor Sr. and Co. and William Cross, 7 January 1829, p 5. Document RG4/S37-P43, 10 pp. In PANB.
7. Ibid. p 3

37. Owens Art Gallery, Sackville

1. Hammock [n.d., n.p.]
2. Petchey 1989 [n.p.]
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 12 April 1894
4. *Mount Allison Record* Volume 53-54, No. 4, Fall 1971, p 2
5. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
6. Ian Lumsden's collection of information on New Brunswick artists [n.d., n.p.]. In NBM.

38. Monument Lefebvre, St-Joseph

1. de Caraffe 1983 pp 2-3, 6
2. *Moncton Times-Transcript* 29 April 1989 p 17
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 9 July 1896

39. Seaman's or Marine Hospital, Douglstown

1. Coleman 1989 pp 1-3
2. Fraser 1969 p 77
3. Ibid. p 4
4. Land Deed from James Gilmore and Alexander Rankin to The Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, 25 September 1830. Concerns a parcel of land being conveyed for the benefit of "a Marine Hospital about to be erected", i.e., building had not been completed by September 1830. In 'Marine Hospital' file, Old Manse Library, Newcastle.
5. Coleman 1989 reference #51
6. Map of Northumberland Co., New Brunswick 1876
7. RG 18/RS 153/D6/14. In PANB.

40. Miramichi Hospital, Newcastle

1. Arbuckle 1978 pp 147-48

41. St. John's Church, Saint John

1. Maitland 1984 p 41
2. Fleming 1925 p 17
3. *Saint John Courier* 16 July 1825
4. Fleming 1925 p 22
5. Fleming 1925 p 20
6. Miscellaneous clippings kept by Bessie H. White, MC 300/MS 19/1 (1976-77). In PANB.
7. Alward 1967 p 210
8. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 14 February 1872
9. Ibid. 19 November 1972
10. *Saint John Courier* 20 September 1823
11. Fleming 1925 p 18
12. Reverend Ken Legassick, South Bay, pers. comm.
13. 'Saint John Trivia'. Article by Rev. Tom Robinson on The Stone Church, Saint John, Saint John County files. In PANB.

42. Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, Saint John

1. Hennessey et. al 1987 [n.p.]
2. Williamson 1974 p 128
3. Hennessey et al. 1987 [n.p.]
4. *Morning Telegraph* (Saint John) 19 October 1864
5. Ryder 1967 p 241

43. Trinity Church, Saint John

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 19 May 1879
2. Alward 1967 p 208
3. Brigstocke 1892 p 136
4. Parks 1914 p 171
5. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 8 December 1880

44. Centenary Methodist Church, Saint John

1. Hale 1979 p 119
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 25 August 1882
3. MacLean and MacCollum 1967 p 45
4. 'Receipts 1877-78', File #2, Centenary-Queen Square United Church Records, Box 3, Shelves 106-7. In NBM.

45. St. Andrew's Church, Saint John

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 27 February 1879
2. *The Church of St. Andrew and St. David, The United Church of Canada, Saint John, N.B.* Pamphlet produced by the church.

46. Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton

1. Medley 1853 p 31
2. *New Brunswick Courier* 18 October 1845
3. *Christ Church Cathedral*. Card entry in Fredericton Heritage Trust Inventory of Historic Buildings, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.
4. Medley 1853 p 33
5. Watson 1983 p 25
6. Medley 1853 p 36

47. Christ Church Parish Church, Fredericton

1. Bate 1936 p 8
2. Stanton 1968 pp 130-31
3. Gorham 1922 p 59
4. *The New Christ Church (Parish) Church, Fredericton, N.B.*, p 11. Pamphlet produced by the church.
5. Bob Bird, Fredericton, pers. comm.
6. 'MacLean Brook (Nashwaak Village) Sandstone Quarry' file, NTS 21J/2E/L-21. NTS Files, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton.

48. Brunswick Street United Baptist Church, Fredericton

1. Davis [n.d.] p 13
2. Dunfield 1989 pp 1-2
3. John McSorley interview. 'Fredericton-General' file, NTS 21 G/15. NTS Files, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton.
4. Vaughn Dunfield, Fredericton, pers. comm.

49. St. Paul's United Church, Fredericton

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 4 December 1885
2. *Ibid.* 11 February 1882
3. Minutes of Building Committee, Saint Paul's Church, 1884-1886. Various entries; quote is from entry dated 23 December 1885, MC 225/MS 1A. In PANB.
4. McFarlane et al. 1932 p 66
5. John McSorley interview. 'Fredericton-General' file, NTS 21 G/15, NTS Files, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton.
6. McFarlane et al. 1932 p 49

50. St. John Evangelist Anglican Church, Nashwaaksis

1. Gorham 1938 pp 7-8
2. *Ibid.* p 28
3. *Daily Gleaner* article [1956, n.d.] in scrapbook belonging to Connie Hill, Nashwaaksis.

51. St. Paul's Church, Grand Harbour

1. Reppert 1979 p 32
2. *Ibid.* p 33
3. *Ibid.* pp 33-34
4. *Ibid.* pp 36-37

52. St. John The Baptist Chapel of Ease, Chamcook

1. Grimmer 1966
2. *The Morning News* (Saint John) 13 September 1841 p 3
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 6 January 1875

53. St. James' Church, Lower Jemseg

1. Reicker 1981 p 192
2. Stanley Dykeman, Lower Jemseg, pers. comm.

54. Old Presbyterian Manse, St. George

1. Bea Stewart, St. George, pers. comm.
2. Nancy Braithwaite, St. George, pers. comm.

55. St. Bernard's Church, Moncton

1. Hynes 1982 pp 46-47
2. *Daily Times* (Moncton) 31 October 1891
3. Hynes 1982 p 54
4. *Ibid.* pp 59-60
5. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. files
6. Hynes 1982 p 55

56. St. Bernard's Rectory, Moncton

1. Hynes 1982 pp 126-27
2. Father Leo Hynes, Moncton, pers. comm.; observation of stone

57. Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral, Moncton

1. Hynes 1982 p 187
2. Plourde 1985 p 409
3. Ibid. p 411
4. Ibid. p 416
5. Ibid. p 412
6. Alexander Pincombe, Moncton, pers. comm.
7. *La Cathédrale Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption "Le Monument de la Reconnaissance", Moncton, N.-B. 1956.* Unpublished pamphlet available from church office.
8. Interview with Roy LeBlanc by Ronald Labelle. 18 July 1979, Dossier 6, ms
9. In CEA.

58. St. George's Anglican Church, Moncton

1. Alexander 1976 p 6
2. LeBlanc 1967 p 222
3. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
4. Alexander 1976 p 3
5. Pauline Emery, Moncton, pers. comm.

59. First United Baptist Church, Moncton

1. Carroll and Tingley 1978 p 61

60. St-Thomas Church, St-Joseph

1. Letter from Ferdinand Gauvreau to C.F. Cazeau, 3 September 1840. Archives of Archbishop of Quebec, Ref. NB III-133. In CEA.
2. Boudreau and LeBlanc 1981 p 4
3. Petchey 1989 [n.p.]
4. *l'Evangéline* 7 November 1935 pp 1, 7
5. Bourgeois 1925 p 80

61. St-Thomas Rectory, St-Joseph

1. Boudreau and LeBlanc 1981 p 7
2. Father Louis J. Boudreau, Halifax, pers. comm.

62. St-Anselme Church, Dieppe

1. Désjardins 1982 p 61
2. Ibid. p 63
3. Ibid. p 62
4. Gérard Désjardins, Dieppe, pers. comm.
5. Désjardins 1982 p 65

63. St-Antoine l'Ermite Church, St-Antoine-de-Kent

1. Léger 1968a p 19
2. Felix Léger, St-Antoine-de-Kent, pers. comm.
3. Léger 1968a p 20

64. St-Jean-Baptist Church, Buctouche

1. Cormier 1984 p 160
2. Donald Gould, Moncton, pers. comm.
3. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.

65. St. Patrick's Church, Nelson-Miramichi

1. English 1987 p 166
2. Ibid. p 167
3. Earl English, Nelson-Miramichi, pers. comm.; Jack 1900 p 255
4. Nielsen 1980 p 16

66. St. Michael's Cathedral, Chatham

1. Broderick 1989 p 10
2. Ibid. pp 14-15
3. Ibid. p 19
4. Parks 1914 pp 33, 35
5. Broderick 1989 p 21

67. Bishop's Palace, Chatham

1. *Historic Homes of Chatham* Volume III [n.d., n.p.]
2. Broderick 1989 p 21

68. Trappist Monastery, Rogersville

1. Brother Leo LeBlanc, Rogersville, pers. comm.
2. Wright 1949 p 112
3. Interview with Brother Leo LeBlanc by Ronald Labelle. 30 November 1981, Dossier 32, ms 99. In CEA.

69. Sacred Heart Church, Bathurst

1. *A Century of History...* p 10
2. Ibid. pp 10-11
3. Ibid. p 18
4. Parks 1914 p 109
5. Letters from T.F. Barry to C.E. Fish, 14 October 1886 and 11 July 1888. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Rev. Thomas F. Barry 1886-97', MC 1244/MS 1-B/3. In PANB.
6. *A Century of History...* p 15

70. St-Polycarpe Church, Petit-Rocher

1. Camille 1947 pp 110-113
2. Unpublished documents in church records; Jeanette Courvée, Petit-Rocher, pers. comm.
3. Roland Frénette, Petit-Rocher, pers. comm.
4. Visual comparison of stone in church with quarry samples.
5. Alcock 1941 p 43
6. Edmund Vienneau, Petit-Rocher, pers. comm.

71. St-Polycarpe Rectory, Petit-Rocher

1. Roland Frénette, Petit-Rocher, pers. comm.
2. Camille 1947 p 102

72. St-Pierre aux Liens Church, Caraquet

1. Clarence LeBreton, Caraquet, pers. comm.
2. LeBreton and Theriault [n.d.] p 23
3. Journal of Nazaire Dugas, architect. Private collection, Anita Cormier, Caraquet. Copy seen in files of Fidèle Thériault.
4. Letter from M. Jean-Louis Légère to M. Juste Haché, 20 August 1858. In *La Revue d'Histoire de la Société Historique Nicolas Denys*, Volume 1, Number 4, January-June 1972, p 91.

73. Old Notre-Dame Convent, Caraquet

1. Clarence LeBreton, Caraquet, pers. comm.
2. LeBreton and Theriault [n.d.] p 21
3. Architectural drawings, MC 185/24. In PANB.
4. Léger 1984 p 57

74. St-Paul Church, Bas-Caraquet

1. *Voix D'Évangéline* 29 January 1942 p 5
2. Architectural drawings, MC 185/39. In PANB. Fidèle Thériault, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, also has made transcriptions of notes from Nazaire Dugas' journals pertaining to this church. They contain much information on the masonry, foundation and other specifications.
3. Léger 1984 p 64
4. Ibid. p 59
5. Ibid. p 57
6. Parks 1914 p 28

75. St-Jude-St-Simon Church, Grande-Anse

1. Léger [n.d., c. 1968] pp 15-16
2. Father Stanislas Dionne, Grande-Anse, pers. comm.
3. Gertrude Thériault, Grande-Anse, pers. comm.

76. St-Michel Church, Inkerman

1. Arseneau 1987 pp 48-51
2. Ibid. p 48
3. Father Benoit Rioux, Inkerman, pers. comm.

77. St-Augustine Church, Paquetville

1. *l'Evangéline* 20 December 1928 pp 9-10
2. Father Donat Robichaud, Paquetville, pers. comm.

78. St-Isidore Church, St-Isidore

1. Mario Roussel, Boishébert, pers. comm.
2. Father Jean-Gilles Haché, pers. comm.

79. Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church, Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska

1. Letter from Alfreda Bérubé to G.L. Martin, 23 August 1989. G.L. Martin, pers. files.
2. *100 ans: Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska...* [n.d.] p 60
3. Alfreda Bérubé, Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska, pers. comm.

80. Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs, Edmundston

1. Gaetane Grondin, Edmundston, pers. comm.
2. Ryder 1967 p 263

81. Thomas Gill House, Lower St. Marys

1. Bird and Bird 1976 p 1
2. Ibid. pp 4-5
3. Ibid. p 6

82. Bell Inn, Dorchester

1. *The Bell Inn...* 1981 [n.p.]
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

83. Keillor House, Dorchester

1. Sylvia Yeoman, Dorchester, pers. comm.
2. *Keillor House Museum, Dorchester, N.B.* Pamphlet available in Keillor House Museum.

84. Chandler House, Dorchester

1. *Moncton Times* 30 June 1980 p 12
2. Ibid.

85. Cranewood House, Sackville

1. *Cranewood*. Pamphlet produced by Mount Allison University.
2. Eaton [n.d., n.p.]

3. Mentioned in Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book C p 569 (2 September 1851)
4. Letter from Linda Wheaton to G.L. Martin, 15 September 1989. G.L. Martin, pers. files.

86. Dewolfe Residence, Douglastown

1. Jim DeWolfe, Douglastown, pers. comm.

87. J.T. Williston House, Chatham

1. Power 1979 p 1
2. *Historic Homes of Chatham* Volume I [n.p.]

88. MacDonald Farm, Bartibog

1. Webber 1970 pp 2-3
2. Ibid. p 5
3. Ibid. p 8
4. Map of Northumberland Co., New Brunswick 1876

89. Wendell Williston House, Bay du Vin

1. Wendell Williston, Bay du Vin, pers. comm.

90. McTavish Farm, South Esk

1. Hamilton 1979 p 315
2. Ibid. p 317
3. Northumberland County Registry of Deeds, Book 68 p 12 (1 September 1890)
4. John F. Goodfellow and John T. Goodfellow, South Esk, pers. comm.

91. Tweedie House, Kouchibouguac

1. Information obtained from Registry of Deeds for Kent County. Papers with Tweedie family, pers. files.
2. Eleanor and Hazel Tweedie, Kouchibouguac, pers. comm.

92. The Grove, Rothesay

1. Hook et al. 1984 p 23
2. Val and Fay Dexter, Rothesay, pers. comm.

93. Caverhill Hall, Saint John

1. *Victoria Stroll Brochure*
2. Hale 1973 p 2
3. Ibid. p 4
4. Myles [n.d.] p 1

94. Hillsley, Saint John

1. *Daily Sun* (Saint John) 18 January 1898 p 4
2. *Hillsley*. Article prepared by Castle Funeral Home.

95. Coven Hoven, Minister Island

1. Taylor 1977 p 2
2. Pratte 1987 pp 132-134
3. Ibid. p 139
4. John Gibson, St. Andrews, pers. comm.
5. *Courier Weekend* (St. Stephen) 6 March 1982

96. Butler House, Paquetville

1. William Butler, Paquetville, pers. comm.

97. LeBreton Residence, Caraquet

1. Clarence LeBreton, Caraquet, pers. comm.

98. Boudreau Residence

1. Dr. Leonce Boudreau, Shediac, pers. comm.

99. Old Bank of British North America, St. Stephen

1. William Garcelon, St. Stephen, pers. comm.
2. Charlotte County Registry of Deeds, Book 86 pp 430-33 (2 April 1919)
3. Davis 1950 p 187

100. Old Bank of Nova Scotia, Saint John

1. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 28 August 1877
2. *Prince William's Walk Brochure*
3. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 18 April 1879
4. *Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada* 1878 p 99
5. Ryder 1967 p 242

101. Old Bank of New Brunswick, Saint John

1. *Prince William's Walk Brochure*
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 29 December 1877 p 3
3. Ibid.
4. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 23 March 1878

102. Old Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Moncton

1. Robert Boyce, MMC Architects Ltd., Saint John, pers. comm. Original drawings in Nova Scotia Archives.
2. Compiled from original drawings and renovation specifications belonging to one of present owners: Robert Eaton, Architects 4, Moncton.
3. Visual comparison of building stone with quarry samples.
4. Merrill Nelson, Sussex, pers. comm.

103. Domville Building, Saint John

1. Wright [n.d.]
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 25 September 1877
3. *Saint John Globe* 19 June 1879
4. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 10 June 1878

104. Higgins Block, Moncton

1. Machum 1965 p 96
2. Robert Boyce, MMC Architects Ltd., Saint John, pers. comm.
3. Lester Higgins, Jr., Moncton, pers. comm.
4. Scott Fraser, Moncton, pers. comm.

105. Dennis Stream #5 Bridge, Moores Mills

1. Letter from C.A. MacVey to A.G. Stewart, 23 January 1943. 'Dennis Stream #5' file, RG 19/RS 292/M11. In PANB.
2. Ibid. Letter from Herbert Dawkins to C.A. MacVey, 25 January 1946.
3. Ibid. Letter from Herbert Dawkins to C.A. MacVey, 26 September 1946.
4. Ibid. Various letters and documents.

106. Newcastle Creek (Mouth) #2 Bridge, Newcastle Bridge

1. 'Newcastle Creek (Mouth) Bridge, 1922-1939' file, RG 19/RS 298/N1. In PANB.
2. Audrey and Muriel née Caldwell, Moncton, pers. comm.

107. New River #1 Bridge, New River Beach

1. 'New River Mills Bridge, 1935-1950' file, RG 19/RS 292/N9. In PANB.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. Surveyor's notebook in file.
4. Ibid. Letter from Harry Cunningham to C.A. MacVey, 2 May 1945.
5. Ibid. Letter from Harry Cunningham to C.A. MacVey, 15 August 1945.
6. Ibid. Letter from C.A. MacVey to A.W. Barbour, 30 December 1948.
7. Ibid. Letter from Harry Cunningham to C.A. MacVey, 1 September 1945.
8. Ibid. J-Division police report, Division File No. 45-J-629-5-43, December 11 1945, 2 pp.
8. Ibid. Various letters and documents.

108. William Davidson Monument, Derby

1. Davidson 1966 pp (i), 73
2. Ibid. p 74
3. Northumberland County Memorial, No. 334[?]. Document in 'John Biggs' file, Old Manse Library, Newcastle.

109. Thomson Memorial, St. George

1. Matthew 1878 p 347
2. Parks 1914 p 110
3. Ibid. p 113
4. Ibid. p 114

110. Young Memorial, Saint John

1. Ryder 1967 p 243
2. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 8 June 1891

111. Marys Point Quarries Monument, Marys Point

1. Buggey 1978 p 16
2. Mary Majka, Marys Point, pers. comm.
3. Les Batten, CanStone Inc., Halifax, pers. comm.
4. Parks 1914 p 54

112. Carved Heads, Legislative Building, Fredericton

1. Ryder 1967 p 242
2. Letter from James Robertson to C.E. Fish, 26 May 1900. Fish Papers, Box 1, file 'James Robertson 1887-1905', MC 1244/MS 1-A/43. In PANB.

Glossary

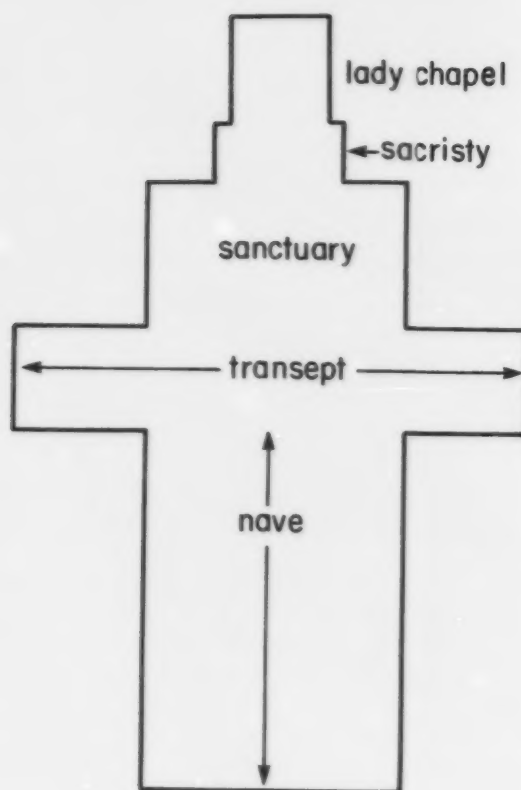
ashlar	See Figure 6.
balustrade	A rooftop railing consisting of a horizontal rail supported by a series of short vertical members or balusters.
batted	See Figure 6.
Beaux Arts	Architectural style popular during the early twentieth century, seen primarily in commercial and public buildings. Comprises exaggerated classical facades, impressive front lobbies and hidden work areas. Canada Department of Public Works used it extensively across the country in post offices and customs houses.
belt course	A narrow horizontal course that can be recessed, flush or slightly projecting from the face of a wall (also called string course).
boasted	See Figure 6.
broken course	See Figure 5.
buttress	A projecting stone that is set at an angle to, or bonded into, the wall; may be structural or decorative.
capital	The head or crowning feature of a column or pilaster.
chisel-drafted margins	See Figure 6.
cladding	See <i>Veneer</i> .
column	A rounded freestanding vertical stone that can be attached to or partially built into a wall.

course	A single layer of stone blocks in a building, of equal or approximately equal height or width. Stone courses can be either random or even (<i>see Figure 5</i>).
coursed rubble	See Figure 5.
crazy stone	See Figure 5.
ell	An addition to a building that, when installed, gives the finished structure an L-shape.
even course	See Figure 5.
facade	The exterior wall of a building forming the architectural front, usually distinguished from other walls or elevations by ornamental detailing.
fanlight	Arched, elliptical window located above main entrance; arched stones emplaced above fanlight occasionally contain date stone or other engravings.
field stone	Small, often rounded boulders found in fields or on beaches. Can be used for building stone purposes either as is, or split in half to form a more workable surface.
freestone	Fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be worked 'freely' or easily. In New Brunswick, the term 'freestone' often was used interchangeably with 'sandstone'.
frieze	A wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall; can be decorated with carvings, engravings or other ornamentation.
Gothic Revival	Architectural style that began in Canada around 1820 and continued for about a century; most active period was 1850 to 1890. Refers to a revival of the Gothic form of the Middle Ages. Typically includes pointed windows, doors, arches and buttresses.
granite	See p 2.
grid-tooled	See Figure 6.
hip roof	Roof sloped on all four sides.

lintel	Horizontal stone placed above door or window.
Mansard roof	Variation of a hip roof, with a steep lower slope (which may be curved) and a flatter upper section.
marble	See p 2.
nave	Main body of church (see diagram at end of Glossary).
Neoclassical	Architectural style most popular between 1820s and 1860s. Adapted its decorative details, plans and elevations from ancient Greek and Roman buildings.
Palladian	Architectural style dating before 1830; features great attention to proportion and symmetry of design. Typical details include a central doorway, end fireplace chimneys and a pair of simple dormer windows projecting from a hipped roof. Almost always has transom light over main door.
pediment	A continuation of the eaves up around the gable of a building, forming a triangular shape.
pilaster	A square, freestanding vertical member that may be attached or partially built into a wall.
portico	A roof supported by columns at regular intervals, usually attached as a porch to a building.
Queen Anne Revival	Architectural style seen between about 1885 and 1910. Buildings usually have rounded turrets and towers, windows in various sizes and steep hipped roofs.
quoins	Squared stones at corner of a building, usually laid alternately with small and large faces; distinguished from adjacent stones by size, decoration or material.
random rubble	See Figure 5.
rock-faced ashlar	See Figure 6.
Renaissance Revival	Architectural style characterized by flat wall surfaces, ornamented window openings, and rusticated masonry on the ground floors. Roughly fashioned after designs from the Italian High Renaissance.

Romanesque	Architectural style popular during the middle to late nineteenth century; its most recognizable feature is rounded arches over doors and windows.
rusticated	See Figure 6.
sacristy	Portion of church where vestments, vessels and other ceremonial items are deposited (see diagram at end of Glossary.)
sanctuary	Part of church in front of altar rails (see diagram at end of Glossary).
sandstone	See p 1-2.
Second Empire	Architectural style that occurred between about 1860 and 1890. Main feature is a Mansard roof; other details are decorative dormer windows and windows with square or arched lintels.
sill	Horizontal stone at base of window or door.
spalling	Occurs when exterior face of stone splinters, exfoliates or otherwise spalls off from the rest of the block, due to rain and other weathering phenomena, or to salt exposure.
sparrow-pecked	See Figure 6.
transept	Part of church built at right angles to main body of structure to form an overall cruciform shape; usually separates sanctuary from nave (see diagram at end of Glossary).
turret	Small or subordinate tower on a building, usually commencing at some height above ground.
veneer	See Figure 6.
vermiculated	See Figure 6.

Simplified plan view of
typical church, showing
architectural terms used in
text.



References

ABBREVIATIONS USED

- CEA** Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick
CIHB Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Architectural History Branch, National Historic Parks and Sites Directorate, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa
JHA New Brunswick Journal of the House of Assembly
LL Legislative Library, Legislative Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick
NBM New Brunswick Museum Archives, Saint John, New Brunswick
PANB Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick
n.p. no pages numbers cited
n.d. no date cited

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

- A Century of History, 1881-1981. Sacred Heart Cathedral Parish, Bathurst N.B.*
[n.d.]. Publisher not cited, 32 pp.
- Alcock, F.J. 1941. *Jacquet River and Tetagouche River Map-Areas, New Brunswick*. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 227, 46 pp.
- Alexander, Archdeacon J.J. 1976. *History of Memorial Windows, 1852-1977, St. George's Anglican Church, Moncton, N.B.* Moncton: Atlas Press Ltd., 7 pp. Available from church office.
- Alward, W.W. 1967. *Architecture in New Brunswick*. pp 205-217 in *Arts in New Brunswick*, R.A. Tweedie et al. (eds.), Fredericton: Brunswick Press, 280 pp.
- Arbuckle, Doreen Menzies. 1978. *The North West Miramichi, a History of the Locality....* Ottawa: Westboro Printers Ltd., 463 pp.
- Arseneau, J. 1987. *Inkerman, Son Histoire, Son Passé*. Publisher not cited, 200 pp.
- Babineau, Annette (compiler). 1977. *Moncton Historical Analysis*. Collection of unpublished papers in the Moncton Museum, Moncton, 6 pp.
- Bailey, L.W. 1899. *The Mineral Resources of the Province of New Brunswick*. Geological Survey of Canada, Annual Report for the Year 1897, Part M.

- Bate, A.F. (ed.). 1936. *The Parish of Fredericton, 1786-1936*. Publisher not cited, 39 pp. In LL.
- Bird, Barbara and Richard. 1976. *An Old Stone House in Lower St. Mary's, York County, N.B.* Unpublished mss., 28 pp.
- Boudreau, Louis J. and Jackie LeBlanc. 1981. *200 ans de vie paroissiale à Memramcook 1791-1981*. Publisher not cited, 48 pp.
- Bourgeois, Philéas F. 1925. *Vie de l'abbé François-Xavier LaFrance...suivie d'une courte notice biographique de l'abbé François-Xavier Cormier....* Montreal: Beauchemin Ltée., 204 pp.
- Brigstocke, Rev. Canon (ed.). 1892. *History of Trinity Church, Saint John, N.B. 1791-1891*. (Issued by the rector, church warden and vestry.) Saint John, N.B.: J. & A. McMillan, 202 pp.
- Broderick, Rev. B.M. 1989. *The Catholic Church in the Maritime Provinces*. Publisher not cited, 31 pp. Available from church office.
- Buggey, Susan. 1978. *Building in Mid-Nineteenth Century Halifax: The Case of George Lang*. Paper presented to the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, May 1978, 20 pp. Copy in the Moncton Museum, Moncton.
- Camille, F.M. 1947. *A l'Ombre du Petit Rocher (1797-1947)*. Ottawa: publisher not cited, 203 pp.
- Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site*. [n.d.]. Pamphlet published by Environment Canada.
- Carroll, Emmerson and Joyce Tingley. 1978. *Years of Pilgrimage: One Hundred and Fifty Years for Christ in First Moncton United Baptist Church*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot Press, 168 pp.
- Clerk, Nathalie. 1984. *Palladian Style in Canadian Architecture*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Canadian Parks, Environment Canada, 154 pp.
- Coleman, Margaret. 1989. *Marine Hospital, Douglastown, New Brunswick*. Report No. 1989-39, unpublished mss. in CIHB Building File No. 04001900000069, 13 pp. In CIHB.
- Cormier, Pierre. 1984. *Boucoute of the Past*. Lunenburg, N.S.: Lunenburg County Print, 204 pp.

- Davidson, W.H. 1966. *William Davidson*. Newcastle: The North Shore Leader Ltd., 82 pp.
- Davis, Harold A. 1950. *An International Community on the St. Croix (1604-1930)*. Orono, Maine: University Press, 412 pp.
- Davis, H. Gertrude. [n.d., c. 1964]. *The History of the Brunswick Street United Baptist Church*. Publisher not cited, 42 pp.
- de Caraffe, Marc. [n.d., c. 1983]. *Monument Lefebvre, Saint-Joseph-de-Memramcook, Nouveau-Brunswick*. Bureau d'examen des édifices fédéraux valeur patrimoniale, Vol. 6. Politique d'évaluation des batiments fédéraux valeur patrimoniale, Rapport 83-81, Central Files, No. 2865-4, 20 pp. In New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.
- Deichmann, Anneke. 1960. *The Historic Buildings of Fredericton*. Undergraduate essay submitted for competition for the Eunice Robertson White History Essay prize, May 1960. In PANB.
- Désjardins, Gérard. 1982. *Saint-Anselme, 1832-1982, 150 années de vie paroissiale*. Sackville, N.B.: Tribune Press Ltd., 192 pp.
- Dunfield, Vaughn. 1989. *Brunswick Street United Baptist Church, 1814-1989*. Unpublished bulletin, 2 pp. Available from church office.
- Eaton, Elizabeth. [n.d.]. *Sketch of a House*. Unpublished document in Mount Allison Archives, Sackville, New Brunswick, 24 pp.
- English, Earl J. 1987. *Nelson and Its Neighbours; 300 Years on the Miramichi*. Chatham, N.B.: Walco Print & Litho Ltd., 216 pp.
- Fleming, Archibald L. 1925. *A Book of Remembrance, or The History of St. John's Church, Saint John, New Brunswick*. Saint John, N.B.: Barnes & Co. Ltd., 416 pp.
- Fraser, James E. 1969. *Gretna Green: A History of Douglastown, New Brunswick, Canada*. Published by the Miramichi Historical Society.
- Gorham, R.P. 1922. *Notes on the History of Fredericton Parish Church*. A paper prepared in connection with the 75th anniversary in 1922 of the consecration of the present church, 92 pp. in *Gorham Manuscripts, Church History, New Brunswick*. Unpublished mss., microfilm #F1284. In PANB.

- 1938. *Notes on the History of the Church of England in the Parishes of Douglas and Bright, York Co., New Brunswick.* in Gorham Manuscripts, Church History, New Brunswick. Unpublished mss., microfilm #F1284. In PANB.

- Grimmer, Muriel. 1966. *History of Saint John's Chapel of Ease, Chamcook, N.B.* Contributions from the Charlotte County Historical Society, No. 39, 9 pp.

- Hale, C.A. 1973. *Caverhill Hall.* Unpublished mss. in CIHB Building File No. 04101007600134, 12 pp. In CIHB.

- 1977. *Northumberland County Court House.* Unpublished mss. in CIHB Building File No. 04116001500, 186 pp. In CIHB.

- 1979. *The Rebuilding of Saint John, New Brunswick: 1877-1881.* Unpublished report in private files of Robert Boyce, MMC Architects Ltd., Saint John, 161 pp.

- 1983. *Early Court Houses of the Maritime Provinces.* pp 37-77 in *Early Canadian Court Houses*, Margaret Carter (compiler). Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Canadian Parks, Environment Canada, 258 pp.

- 1983a. *Postal Station A, 527 Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.* Building Report 83-28, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Environment Canada.

- 1983b. *Postal Station A, 126-40 Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B.* Building Report 83-59, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Environment Canada.

- 1984. *Federal Building (Dominion Public Building; GOCB), 1075-81 Main Street, Moncton, New Brunswick.* Building Report 84-35, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Environment Canada.

- Hamilton, W.D. 1979. *Old North Esk on the Miramichi.* Published by author, 479 pp.

- Hammock, V.G. [n.d., c. 1978]. *Art at Mount Allison - ...a history.* Catalogue for Spring Art Exhibition, Mount Allison, [n.p.]. Available from gallery.

- Hanson, Linda S. 1980. *Notes on the History of the Legislative Building.* Unpublished mss. in 'Legislative Building' file, New Brunswick Pamphlet Files, 23 pp. In LL.

- Hennessey, Sister Genevieve et al. [n.d., c. 1987]. *The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1885-1985*. Publisher not cited, [n.p.]. Available from cathedral office.
- Historic Homes of Chatham, Volume I*. [n.d.]. Chatham, N.B.: Town of Chatham, New Brunswick, [n.p.].
- Historic Homes of Chatham, Volume III*. 1981. Chatham, N.B.: Town of Chatham, New Brunswick, [n.p.].
- Hook, Robert et al. 1984. *Rothsay - An Illustrated History, 1784-1920*. Rothsay: Rothsay Area Heritage Trust Inc., 89 pp.
- Hynes, Leo J. 1982. *Moncton's Catholic Roots*. Sackville, N.B.: The Tribune Press Ltd., 240 pp.
- Jack, I. Allen, ed. 1900. *Biographical Review...of Leading Citizens of the Province of New Brunswick*. Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 598 pp.
- LeBlanc, Yvon. 1967. *Architecture in Eastern New Brunswick*. pp 219-228 in *Arts in New Brunswick*, R.A. Tweedie et al. (eds.), Fredericton, N.B.: Brunswick Press, 280 pp.
- LeBreton, Clarence and Bernard Theriault. [n.d., c. 1981]. *Caraquet, 1961-1981, Du plus long village du monde à la plus longue rue des Maritimes*. Publisher not cited, 91 pp.
- LeGassick, D.N. [n.d.]. *The Saint John County Court House*. Unpublished mss. in private files of Harold Wright, Saint John, 3 pp.
- Léger, Evariste L. [n.d., c. 1968]. *l'Histoire de la Paroisse de Saint-Antoine*. Shediac Bridge, N.B.: Léonard LeGresley, 84 pp.
- Léger, J. Medard et al. [n.d., c. 1968]. *Centenaire 1868-1968, Paroisse St-Simon et St-Jude, Grande-Anse, N.-B.* Publisher not cited, 56 pp.
- Léger, Monique T. 1984. *Recueil de Souvenirs*. Publisher not cited, 122 pp.
- Machum, Lloyd A. 1965. *A History of Moncton, Town and City: 1855-1965*. Moncton: City of Moncton, 447 pp.
- MacLean, Faith D. and Mary G. MacCollum (eds.). 1967. *Milestones in Methodism, A History of Centenary-Queen Square United Church of Canada, Saint John, N.B., 1791-1966*. Saint John, N.B.: Lingley Printing Co. Ltd., 212 pp.

- MacPhail, Duncan, A. 1977. *New Kincardineshire*. Fredericton, N.B.: Centennial Print & Litho Ltd., 132 pp.
- Maitland, Leslie. 1984. *Neoclassical Architecture in Canada*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, 150 pp.
- Martin, Lois. 1985. *Historical Sketches of the Miramichi*. Publisher not cited, 159 pp. In LL.
- Matthew, G.F. 1878. *Report on the slate formations of the northern part of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, with a summary of geological observations in the south-eastern part of the same county*. Geological Survey of Canada, Report of Progress for the year 1876-77, 531 pp.
- Maxwell, L.M. Beckwith. 1937. *An Outline of the History of Central New Brunswick to the Time of Confederation*. Endorsed by the York-Sunbury History Society Inc., 183 pp.
- McFarlane, Samuel H. et al. 1932. *A Century of Service, The History of St Paul's Church, Fredericton, 1832-1932*. Publisher not cited, 99 pp.
- Medley, Bishop John. 1853. *Account of Architecture*. pp 31-38 in *A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, by John, Bishop of Fredericton, At His Third Triennial Visitation Holden in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, Fredericton, N.B.: The Royal Gazette Office, 40 pp.*
- Myles, David. [n.d.]. *Preliminary Research Report on the Jones House, Kings Landing*. Unpublished document in private files of D. Butler, Kings Landing Historic Site, 5 pp.
- Nielsen, G.L. 1980. *Joseph Russell, Miramichi Shipbuilder and Financier*. Published by the author, 45 pp.
- O'Halloran, Eulalia. 1973. *A History of the St. George Granite Industry*. St. Stephen, N.B.: *St. Croix Courier*, 28 June 1973.
- Pacey, Mary. 1977. *Walking Tours of Fredericton, the Colonial Capital*. Fredericton, N.B.: Fredericton Heritage Trust, May 1977 (pamphlet).
- Parks, W.A. 1914. *Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada, Volume II, Maritime Provinces*. Mines Branch Report, No. 203, Canada Department of Mines, 264 pp.
- Peck, Mary. 1975. *Report on the Hampton Gaol*. Report No. 2790-02/R2, Central Files, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.

- 1977. *A Study of the Legislative Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick*. Unpublished mss. in New Brunswick Pamphlet File, 57 pp. In LL.
- Petchey, Helen M. 1989. *John Francis Teed...Dorchester's Master Builder*. The Westmorland County Historical Society, [n.p.].
- Picot, J.E. 1978. *The Bathurst Grammar School, 1835-1926*. Published by the author, 133 pp.
- Plourde, Bertha. 1985. *Monseigneur L.-J.-Arthur Melanson, 1879-1941*. Montreal: Les Editions Bellarmin, 515 pp.
- Power, Robert. 1979. *Williston Stone House, Water St., Chatham, N.B.* Building Report, Historic Resources Administration, Historic Sites Branch, 5 pp. In New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.
- Pratte, France Gagnon. 1987. *Country Houses for Montrealers 1892-1924; The Architecture of E. and W.S. Maxwell*. Montreal, P.Q.: Meridian Press, 214 pp.
- Prince William's Walk Brochure*. [n.d.]. Published by City of Saint John, [n.p.]. Available from Saint John City Hall.
- Redstone, W.A. 1979. *The History of McAdam (1871-1891)*. Fredericton, N.B.: Centennial Print & Litho Ltd., 180 pp.
- Reicker, Marion Gilchrist. 1981. *Those Days Are Gone Away, Queens County, N.B. 1643-1901*. Published by the Queen's County Historical Society, 219 pp.
- Reppert, Wade L. 1979. *Pale of the Church. A Pastoral History of Grand Manan*. The Grand Manan Historian, Grand Manan Historical Society, New Brunswick. No. XXI, pp. 1-49.
- Roberts, Charles G.D. 1892. *The Canadian Guide-Book; Part I, Eastern Canada*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 270 pp.
- Rogers, H.G. and R.B. Manzer. 1924. *The Arts Building of the University of New Brunswick*. UA Case 127b, No. 20. Unpublished mss. in Harriet Irving Library Archives, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
- Russell, William. 1975-77. *The Arts Building, University of New Brunswick*. pp 381-405 in *Miscellaneous Research Papers, Manuscript Report No. 216*, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Canadian Parks, Environment Canada.

- Ryder, Huia. 1967. *History of Handicraft*. pp 231-160 in *Arts in New Brunswick*. R.A. Tweedie et al. (eds.), Fredericton: Brunswick Press, 280 pp.
- Saunders, Ivan. 1976. *A History of Martello Towers in the Defence of British North America, 1796-1871*. Occasional Paper No. 15, Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, National Historic Sites Branch, Canadian Parks, Environment Canada, 224 pp.
- Squires, W.A. 1945. *The History and Development of The New Brunswick Museum, (1842-1945)*. Publications of the New Brunswick Museum, Administrative Series, No. 2.
- 1980. *History of Fredericton: The Last 200 Years*. (J.K. Chapman, ed.). Fredericton, N.B.: Centennial Print & Litho Ltd., 174 pp.
- Stanton, Phoebe B. 1968. *The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture, An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856*. Baltimore, Maryland: The John Hopkins Press, 350 pp.
- Taylor, C.J. 1977. *Van Horne Estate, Minister Island, New Brunswick*. Historic Sites and Monuments Board, Screening Paper, File #2760-3, Central Files, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton, 7 pp.
- The Bell Inn, Dorchester, New Brunswick*. 1981. Document filed under 'Westmorland County-History' in New Brunswick Pamphlet File, 2 pp. In LL.
- Victoria Stroll Brochure*. [n.d.]. Brochure published by City of Saint John, [n.p.]. Available from Saint John City Hall.
- Watson, Robert et al. 1983. *Christ Church Cathedral: A History*. Fredericton, N.B.: Fredericton Research Project, 74 pp.
- Webber, David A. 1970. *McDonald-McCarthy House, Bartibog, N.B.* Building Report, Historic Resources Administration, Historic Sites Branch, 9 pp. In New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Fredericton.
- Webster, Jackie. [n.d.]. *"In a Setting to Match its Mandate"*. Article in 'Historic Buildings' files, Old Manse Library, Newcastle.
- Williamson, Marcia. 1974. *The Life and Work of Matthew Stead, A Nineteenth Century New Brunswick Architect*. Unpublished essay for History 3940, Dr. S.A. Smith, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, 140 pp.

Wright, Harold E. and B.E. O'Leary. 1985. *Fortress Saint John: An Illustrated Military History 1640-1985*. Saint John: Partridge Island Research Project, 131 pp.

Wright, Harold. [n.d.]. *The Domville Building*. Manuscript in private files of Harold Wright, Saint John, [n.p.].

Wright, W.J. 1949. *Rogersville Building Stone*. p 112 in Crown Lands Report for 1949, New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines.

MAPS AND ATLASES

Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. 1878. Saint John, N.B.: The Roe Brothers.

Map of Northumberland Co., New Brunswick. 1876. Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Roe & Colby, St John, N.B. Printed by Fred Bourquin, Philadelphia. 500 rods to an inch.